The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2476 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington Off Cape Race.

DETENTION OF THE AMERICA'S NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA AT BOSTON.

Complicated and Threatening Condition of European Affairs.

ASPECT OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Austrian and Prussian Imbroglio.

Prorogation of Parliament—The Queen's Speech.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Thursday, Aug. 25.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool Aug. 17, and Cork Aug. 18, was boarded by the news-boat of the Associated Press off Cape Race at 2½ o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, and such news as can be gleaned from the papers at hand will be forwarded without delay.

[The *City of Washington's* news had not reached Sackville at 8 o'clock this (Friday) evening, and the presumption is that the report was withheld, as usual, by the Nova Scotia telegraph line—but as the Newfoundland Company are about to disconnect their cable from the Nova Scotia shore and carry it over to Prince Edward's Island, as originally intended, thus passing around and avoiding Nova Scotia, the public may reasonably hope to be relieved at an early day from the outrageous conduct of the Nova Scotia Telegraphers.]

The screw steamer *City of Manchester*, which left New-York for Liverpool on Saturday last, was boarded by the Agent of the Associated Press off Cape Race at 4½ o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, and Capt. KENNEDY was bountifully supplied with English papers received from Capt. PETRIE, of the *City of Washington*, the day previous.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* was boarded by the news-boat of the Associated Press, on Wednesday, and her news was immediately forwarded to Port Hood, and there handed over to the Nova Scotia line, and would have been forwarded to New-York in ample season for publication in to-day's (Thursday's) morning journals, if the Nova Scotia telegraphers had performed their duty; but as such a course would have deprived the telegraph managers of the opportunity of favoring the news-speculators' report of the *America's* news, the important intelligence was allowed to rest at Port Hood until after the *America* had arrived at Halifax, and her news had been dispatched to Sackville by express.

SACKVILLE, N. B., TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Aug. 26—10 P. M.

The Nova Scotia line closed without delivering to this office the five days later European news dispatch known to be upon their wires.

THE NEWS BY THE ETNA.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at Boston at 1½ o'clock on Thursday morning. Her dates are the same as those per the *America*, at Halifax.

The *Etna* sailed on the night of the 13th inst., 12 hours after the *America*.

A correspondent of a Liverpool paper states that an extraordinary and significant movement is taking place in Venetia. The people, having been abandoned to Austrian tyranny, are flying into Lombardy. The emigration has already taken place on a large scale; people have abandoned houses, farms, shops—all that they possessed—to escape the Austrian yoke; and if the coming Congress definitively abandons the province of Venetia to Austrian rule it is said that there will be a general exodus of the people.

So bad is the financial condition of Austria that her troops in Italy are not regularly paid, and some acts of mutiny have already occurred among the Croatians on this account. Some of them, says a letter from Brescia, have been shot, and the great bulk of the force has been sent home to avoid further inconvenience. The most alarming discontent has shown itself among the Hungarians, who are daily deserting from Verona and from Mantua. These poor fellows do not yet know what fate is in store for them, but they have decided to emigrate to America rather than trust to any amnesty which Austria can grant.

It is officially announced in the London papers that "the *Great Eastern* will leave this country for Portland, United States, early in the ensuing month, after having made a short trial trip." The English port of departure does not seem to have been yet determined upon. More money is wanted; a special meeting of the shareholders is called for the 20th instant, to authorize the issue of the 30,000 shares held in reserve, and to consider the propriety of insuring the ship.

The Liverpool *Mercury*, of the 13th inst., contains the following from its correspondent at Dublin, in reference to the Galway postal service;

It is stated that positive information has been received here, to the effect that the present Government has determined not to disturb the contract made by the Government of Lord DERBY with the Atlantic Royal Mail Company for the conveyance of mails between Galway and the United States. It is said that the contract is sealed and completed in every official form, but that it will not be delivered pending the inquiries before the Postal Contracts Committee, whose sittings are to be adjourned until next session. During the last month or two a number of the shares of the Atlantic Royal Mail Company have been taken in this country, and it is stated that arrangements are in progress to place the Company on an extended basis, particularly in reference to Ireland.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

ZURICH, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

To-day the second sitting of the Conference took place. Yesterday the chief of the Government of Zurich paid a visit to the members of the Conference, who assured him that they fully appreciated the strict neutrality which Switzerland has observed.

BERNE, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Yesterday there was no sitting of the Conference at Zurich. At the sitting of the day before yesterday the representative of Sardinia was not present. Baron MEYSENBURG has departed from Vienna.

BERNE, Thursday, Aug. 11.

According to news received from Zurich, M. DE BOURQUENEY had, to-day, a conference with M. DES AMBROIS. At 3 o'clock P. M. another conference took place between M. DE BOURQUENEY and Count COLLOREDO. The Marquis DE TURGOT, French Ambassador at Berne, has issued numerous invitations for celebrating the *fête* of NAPOLEON on the 15th inst.

ZURICH, Friday, August 12.

At the Diplomatic banquet to-day, speeches were made by the Federal President and Vice-President, and the Count COLLOREDO.

M. DE BOURQUENEY has invited the Diplomatic Corps to a grand banquet on the 15th.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

RUMORS OF A REPUBLIC IN PARMA.

The following is from the London *Times*:

"A telegram from Parma is a quick fulfilment of the anticipations we ventured to put forth yesterday. Already it appears that the Red Republicans have obtained the advantage over the friends of order in Parma. The intelligence is from Austrian official sources, and we may hope that a more detailed report may mitigate the revolutionary character which is given to these events. If, however, it be purely and simply true that Red Republicanism has been proclaimed at Parma, and that the respectable classes are in flight, then poor doomed Italy has once again missed her opportunity of freedom."

VIENNA, Thursday, Aug. 11.

The official Austrian correspondence of this evening, contains private intelligence, dated Parma, 9th inst., stating that the Piedmontese had been driven out of the city, and Red Republic proclaimed. Property holders and the friends of order were taking flight.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Aug. 11—5 P. M.

The Ministers and Deputies went this morning to the Cathedral. They were cheered at the opening of the Assembly, and the opening message of NICASOLI was much applauded. The whole town is covered with placards, ending with these words: "*Viva Vittore Emmanuele! Il Notre Re.*"

The *Mercantile Courrier*, of Genoa, states that the Princes, who have lost their thrones in Italy, have sent secret emissaries into their respective States, to foment disorder and distribute money among their adherents.

In the Provinces of Parma, twenty-six, out of the whole twenty-nine communes, have declared their adhesion to the Sardinian Government.

It is stated in the Italian correspondence of the *Times*, that Modena and Tuscany have signed an offensive and defensive league.

FARINI, Dictator of Modena, has assembled a large force under his orders. He told Count REISET, the French Envoy Extraordinary, that he would level Modena to the ground sooner than he would see the Duke restored by force.

The correspondence of the *Times* thinks the Emperor of the French desires to raise up such an opposition as will render the restoration of the Duke impossible.

The rulers of Central Italy mistrusting the lukewarmness of the Modena party, have called the Red Republicans to their assistance.

The Electoral Colleges of Modena are convoked for the 14th.

The Young Grand Duke of Tuscany was said to be preparing a manifesto offering the Tuscans a representative Constitution.

General GARIBALDI has been elected Deputy at Strabella, in Piedmont.

The French journals contain a letter from Florence asserting that Prince NAPOLEON is generally talked of as the future Sovereign of Tuscany.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Advices have been received from Naples to the 6th inst. The Envoy Extraordinary of Switzerland at the Court of the King of Naples has presented to the Neapolitan Government certain demands, viz.: That the Swiss standard be given up, the uniforms and the number of the Foreign Legion be altered, and that they are no longer to be called Swiss.

The Duke of SERRACAPRIOLA, formerly Prime Minister, goes on an extraordinary mission to Rome.

The correspondent of the *Times*, at Naples, states that circulars have been sent to the bishops and civil authorities, directing them to use all their influence to induce the people to sign petitions against the Italian Confederation, as proposed by the two Emperors. The writer adds: "The Neapolitan Government was creating great disappointment, because, while affecting to do something it does nothing."

CENTRAL ITALY.

PARMA, August 6, 1859.

Count Reiset put off his intended journey, and will only leave this afternoon at 3 o'clock. He received yesterday a telegraphic dispatch in cypher, enjoining him to endeavor to prevail on Count Pallieri, the Sardinian Governor, to issue a public announcement that "all hope of annexation of the Duchy of Parma to Piedmont must be given up, and that the people here ought to resign themselves to the idea of the contemplated restoration of the Ducal family." Pallieri answered that he had no instructions from his own government to that effect, and that whenever his government wished to make such an intimation to the people of Parma they would have to seek for another person to do their bidding. You know, moreover, the reply made by DABORMIDA, the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Turin, to a similar proposition of the French Government. Piedmont will have no hand in the restoration of the sovereigns of Central Italy; and if the Emperor NAPOLEON thinks the eloquence of his Envoy the best means of eliciting the "spontaneous" vote of the Italians, he need have recourse to no other contrivance.

The idea of this kingdom of Central Italy is gaining ground rapidly around me, and all opportune measures are taken to enable the Parmiesans to proclaim FARINI their dictator, and be thus joined to the Modenese the moment PALLIERI and the other Piedmontese authorities are withdrawn. Between Modena, Bologna and Florence the best understanding is already established, and the Italians of the present day, it is impossible to deny, show as much eagerness for union as there forefathers evinced readiness and developed a perverse genius for divisions and civil feuds.

All these schemes and devices, however, may almost at any moment be cut short by the occupation of these Central Italian towns by the French, or by popular commotions, so soon as the ultimatum of Zurich as to their fate is made public. Here the Government rests on popular sufferance and forbearance only. It has no other force than 700 raw Piedmontese conscripts of the Seventeenth Regiment and the National Guard, by far the largest number of which belong to those classes among whom disorder in all countries looks for the most active workers of mischief.

News from Florence of Aug. 1 announces the demolition of the Belvedere citadel, from which the late Grand Duke meant to bombard the city. This act is decisive as to his chance of return. GARIBALDI is daily expected, according to *La Patrie*. It is added by *La Presse* that though in ill health, the Italian General will appear in Tuscany at the head of 13,000 men; mostly the regiments of Alpine hunters. He has got leave of absence from the service of King VICTOR EMANUEL.

THE PAPAL STATES.

TURIN, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Advices received from Bologna state that a decree of the Government has convoked an assembly, to be elected by the inhabitants, in order to express the wishes of the population. Several agents of MAZZINI had been arrested and expelled. It is asserted that the Conference of Zurich has prolonged the armistice indefinitely. The French troops have suspended their departure from Italy.

SARDINIA.

The King of Sardinia has conferred the grand cross of the Order of the Anunciado on the Count WALEWSKI.

The Piedmontese *Gazette*, in stating that the elections took place throughout Tuscany on the 7th with the greatest order, adds that Baron BETTINO RICASOLI and all the Ministers, Marquis GINO CAPPONI, Advocate CALZOTTI, Professor GIORGINI, Marquis BARTOLOMMEI, Gonfaloniere of Florence, Advocate MALENCHINI, M. ADAMI, banker, and other influential men, are among the elected.

A letter from Chamberry says:

"The nobility of Savoy, I am informed, have found a kind of *mezzo termine*, which, without detaching their province from King VICTOR EMANUEL's dominions, will nevertheless secure to it a separate and independent government. This change consists in transforming Savoy into a viceroyalty, which would have for its head the youngest of the King's sons, the Duke of Aosta, and have an administration quite separate from that of the King's Italian possessions. It need hardly be said that no one at present regards this project in a serious light; but on the meeting of the Chambers the question of Savoy and probably this plan will be brought forward."

THE LATEST ITALIAN NEWS.

The news from Italy is contradictory. The Liverpool *Post* of the 13th gives the following *resumé*: "The rumors published yesterday, that the Red Republicans had obtained the advantage over the friends of order in Parma, and that the Piedmontese had been driven from that city, is confirmed partially by news received from Austrian official sources.

On the other hand, we learn that Count REISET, the French Emperor's Special Envoy to Central Italy had at Parma hand-bills thrown into his carriage, expressing a wish for annexation to Sardinia.

The Provisional Government of Tuscany issued a proclamation to the people before the elections took place, calling upon them to enable by their conduct the Emperor NAPOLEON to do for Italy what he intends for their good, and it is stated besides that they have sent a special Envoy to Berlin to obtain the consent of the Prussian Government to the removal of the present dynasty. With regard to the question as to who is to take the place of that dynasty, the Paris correspondent of the *Star* returns to a project already mentioned, namely, a marriage between the Grand Duchess of Parma and the nephew of VICTOR EMANUEL, the Prince of CARIGNAN, to be followed by other marriages destined to cement the union between the Houses of Savoy and the Imperial Family of France and the Bourbons of Parma, and at the same time to promote the cause of Italian unity under Sardinian supremacy.

In the Duchy of Modena everything seems in favor of Piedmont. The people ran in crowds, we are told, to vote the dethronement of FRANCIS Fifth. The Duke, it is added, is in the environs of Reggio, where he wanders about, disguised and in secret, to warm the zeal of his partisans. It is further stated that the Modenese and Parmesans have been invited to a monster banquet, which is to take place at Piacenza, for the purpose of coming to an understanding upon three points: The dethronement of the former dynasties, annexation to Piedmont, and confederation with Tuscany and the Romagna, to secure a common political and military action.

TURIN, Wednesday, Aug. 10.

An official message, dated Florence, 9th, states that the elections were concluded with perfect order, and a large number of voters attended to give their suffrages. The electors belonged to all classes of the country. The Assembly is convoked for Thursday next. The country is quiet and the inhabitants full of confidence.

The proclamation to the people of Tuscany on the eve of action, states that the Government had received authoritative encouragement for the course it was pursuing, and trusts that the elections will offer the Emperor NAPOLEON a valid reason for accomplishing his benevolent intentions towards Italy. The document concludes as follows: "Europe desires peace, but Europe will not have peace if the legitimate opinions of the Italians, calmly announced, be not respected."

GERMANY.

The Liverpool *Post* of the 13th has the following:

"The military riots at Mayence have been followed by others of a more serious nature in the neighboring City of Frankfort, the seat of the German Federal Diet, where fighting in the streets with side arms takes place daily; the combatants are the Prussian soldiers on the one side, and the Austrian, Bavarian and Frankfort troops on the other; this news is not very reassuring for the continuance of peace on the Continent. There is discontent in Italy, and disunion in Germany, and the opinion is gaining strength that there is serious obstacle to the establishment of the proposed Italian Confederation. The St. Petersburgh *Gazette* on this last point asks, How can Absolutist Austria, Theocratic Rome, Constitutional Piedmont, and the two Sicilies, Parma, Tuscany and Modena be amalgamated? What measures can be adopted for the uniform development of the moral and productive forces of the nation? How can unity be established and discord prevented? Must Piedmont make the sacrifice of her liberal institutions to Rome or Vienna, or must the contrary take place? These grave questions, it adds, can only be decided by a Congress."

A Frankfort letter of the 6th says: "At the sitting of the Diet, yesterday, the committee presented its report on the complaint of the Government of the fortress of Mentz against the attitude assumed by the Press of that town. The report, which was drawn up by the Saxon Envoy, remarked on the conduct of the Prussian Press, which had dared to attack the Federal Constitution and its organs. The conclusion come to by the committee was, that the Diet was incompetent to interfere in the question which had been submitted to it. A resolution was consequently come to by the Diet, recommending the complainant to invoke the protection of the laws of Grand Ducal Hesse. Whilst the Governor of the federal fortress is in dread of conflicts between the troops of the different nations, we find them coming to blows under the very eyes of the Diet.

Another letter from the same place says:

"The Governor of the Federal fortress of Mentz is apprehensive of quarrels and riots between the Federal troops. We have had an example of such a conflict here last evening, almost under the eye of the Germanic Diet. The parties contending were the Prussian soldiers on one side, and the Austrians and Bavarians on the other. The number engaged amounted to about 500, but the wounds inflicted on either side were but trifling. The people assembled encouraged the combatants by cries and even by pleasantries of all kinds."

The London *Star's* Frankfort-on-Maine correspondent, writing on the 8th, describes a series of fights between the Austrian, Prussian, Bavarian, and Frankfort soldiers forming the garrison. The provocation originated in the Southern Germans charging the Prussians with cowardice, in refusing to assist Austria in Italy. The Northern Germans, however, had become the most riotous. The writer states that on the 8th the traffic on the bridge over the Maine was stopped, owing to the fighting. An officer and others are talked of as killed, and many wounded.

HAMBURG, Thursday, Aug. 11.

To-day the citizens of Hamburg, representing all the parishes, voted for the modification of the Constitution proposed by the Senate, which was adopted by a majority of 578 against 153.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Friday, Aug. 12.

The Ministerial crisis continues. It is fully confirmed that Baron VON BACH has tendered his resignation because the reforms which he proposed were rejected by the Emperor; but it is certain that there is no material difference between the programme of Baron VON BACH and that of M. VON SCHMERLING, whose advice has since been asked. It is reported that the Commission for the working out of the Constitution is especially opposed to the views of Baron VON BACH and M. VON SCHMERLING, and that the new Constitution of Austria will be founded on aristocratic and clerical power.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia continued to grow much worse and a fatal termination was feared.

The Liverpool *Mercury* says that the Prince Regent of Prussia has signed an order for the reorganization of the Prussian army. The object is to proportion the means of national defence to the population and resources of the country. It is determined to return to the original system, under which every man capable of bearing arms is bound to serve, so that in case of necessity the army will number upward of 700,000 men. This arrangement offers, besides the increased force, many advantages to the people, including a reduction in the time of service from three to two years, and a reduction in the age of the men. The Prussian Government has adopted the most recent improvements in arms, and displays great vigor in increasing and perfecting the artillery. There have already been cast 72 rifled 12 pounders of remarkable lightness; they are of cast steel and breech loaders, and in the experiments which have been made the guns were found uninjured after firing 2,000 rounds. One of the new guns is turned out every two days. This, remarks the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, is the practical way in which Prussia is imitating the example of disarmament.

FRANCE.

All the troops that are to return to France from Italy, have arrived.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* learns from a good source that the Emperor intends to publish a political amnesty on the 15th instant. It is reported that it will include Gen. CHANGARNIER, Col. CHARRAS, LOUIS BLANC, and even LEDRU ROLLIN.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article on the French army, conveys a threat, considered to be aimed at England. The writer says, that when once there shall have been completed the service of the maritime transports, which will permit the sudden and unexpected throwing up of a *corps d'armée* on the enemy's shore, the enemies of France, or those who are jealous of her, will think twice before provoking her. The article is generally blamed in Paris.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 12—12:15 P. M.

The Bourse opens with firmness. Rentes 69.65.

3:31 P. M.—The final prices of Rentes 69.25; this shows a decline of nearly one-half, and the tendency very flat.

The news from Paris is pacific in tone. The Emperor NAPOLEON has, it is said, resolved to inaugurate a real and solid peace-policy, and with this view he proposes to reduce the import duty on certain raw materials, including coal and iron, to promote railway works, and otherwise to give a stimulus to trade and commerce.

SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Zurich says: "The Duchess Regent of Parma has for the last month been residing in a delightful cottage near Rapperschwyl, a small town in the canton of St. Gall, and commanding a view of the Lake of Zurich. At a grand federal rifle match which has just taken place here, the Duchess not only accepted the invitation of the inhabitants to be present, but generously increased the number of prizes to be awarded to the successful shots. She has her four children residing with her. ROBERT I. is a young Prince of much intelligence. His brother, Count Henry, is a quick, sharp child, whose only regret is that he no longer wears the uniform of an artilleryman, which he had adopted in Parma. The Princesses MARGARET and ALICE are two models of affable simplicity."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was prorogued on the 13th.

The Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech. She regrets that the interruptions during the session have prevented many important measures from being carried, and hopes for their early consideration at the next session. The war in Italy having been concluded, England had been invited to take part in the conference of the great Powers should one be held, but there was not sufficient information on this subject to admit of a definite reply. She would rejoice at being able to contribute to arrangements to serve a lasting peace. She hopes that the direct communication with Pekin will prove beneficial. She hopes for a continuance of the existing amicable relations with all Powers, and rejoices at the complete suppression of the Indian rebellion. She promises her serious attention to the internal improvement of India.

She gladly assented to the bills providing for the naval and military reserves, and regarded permanent national defences as of paramount importance. The remainder of the speech is congratulatory on the prosperity of the nation.

The *Daily News* says that the strike among the men belonging to the Building Association was likely to last long.

C. LENNOX WYKE has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary to Central America.

The *Herald* has reason to believe that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, on leaving Ryde, will pay a visit to the Emperor NAPOLEON at Biarritz.

The doings in Parliament on the 12th were not of great importance.

Atlantic Telegraph shares were quoted at £208.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

The *Times'* City Article says: "Securities have gradually become weaker during the last forty-eight hours. The knowledge that the Indian and Russian loans would be forthwith introduced contributed to the heaviness, though not to so large an extent as was expected. The effect was nevertheless prejudicial and apparent in every one of departments. A similar influence is at work on the other side of the channel, and while the position of politics may have something to do with the current of business capitalists at the same time cannot be unmindful of the result of a steady absorption, such as is indicated by these operations. The decline in Consols was nearly one quarter per cent., and although during the day a slight rally ensued it was not maintained, particularly when it was found that an additional fall had taken place in the French rentes. The positive range in quotations was from 95⅜ to 95, but the final price was 95⅛ to 95¼, with fresh symptoms of dullness in the more advanced hours.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

A meeting of merchants and others was held on the 10th at the Sessions House, Liverpool, to consider the question of telegraphic communication with America. The Mayor presided, but early in the proceedings gave place to Mr. BROWN, who pointed out the commercial as well as the political importance of an electric means of communication between England and America.

The Right Hon. JAMES STUART WORTLEY then proceeded to explain the position of the Company and the ground for the hopes which they entertained of carrying out the undertaking.

Mr. PICKERING moved and Mr. MOON seconded a resolution to the following effect: That this meeting, having heard the statement of the Right Honorable JAMES STUART WORTLEY, the Chairman of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, as to the present position and future prospects of this important undertaking, are of the opinion that this great international project is worthy of the most general and zealous support.

The resolution was put and carried *nem. con.*

A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. WORTLEY, and subscriptions to a number of shares were guaranteed by Mr. AIKEN and others, when the meeting adjourned.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has begun the construction of the telegraph line, which is to run from Moscow right across the North of Asia to the mouth of the Amoor, on the Pacific Ocean. The whole length will exceed 2,600 leagues.

A project has been drawn up for continuing the line to the coast of America, which would afford great facilities for laying the cable to connect the two Continents.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople are to the 3d inst.

The Constantinople papers announce that the last earthquake completely destroyed the town of Erzeroum, and has even demolished the ramparts of the town.

TRIESTE, Thursday Aug. 11.

Advices have been received from Constantinople to the 6th inst. The Sultan has returned from his journey. He has sanctioned the double election of Prince COUZA, with the condition that he is to come to Constantinople to render homage to the Sultan. M. DE THOUVENAL has arrived here. It is confirmed that the town of Erzeroum has been entirely destroyed by a fresh earthquake. News from Smyrna, of the 5th inst., announces the death of the Governor-General.

CANDIA.

An outbreak had occurred at Candia, during which ten or twelve lives were lost. With difficulty tranquillity was restored and more disastrous troubles were anticipated.

CHINA.

From Shanghae we learn that Admiral HOPE and the principal part of the fleet had left for the Gulf of Pecheele on the 11th inst., and Mr. BRUCE was to follow with the *Magicienne* and *Inflexible* on the 15th. The French and American Ministers were to accompany him in the frigates *Duchayla* and *Powhattan* each with steam tenders.

The American Minister, Mr. WARD, had had an interview with the Imperial Commissioners, but the British and French Ministers had declined to enter into any negotiations elsewhere than at Pekin, and avoided an interview which would have been purely ceremonial.

Many rumors were afloat as to the reception which the expedition would meet with. The Chinese express a fear that it will be unfriendly and lead to warlike operations.

The news from Cochin China is very unfavorable to the French, who have suffered severely from the climate, and were in want of reinforcements. The Annamese had even attacked the French intrenchments, and they killed forty men and one officer before they were repulsed. The latest accounts state that they were desirous of treating for peace.

In Hong Kong or Canton no political events of any importance had taken place.

Shameen has been selected as the new foreign settlement at Canton.

COCHIN CHINA.

The Emperor of Annam has repulsed the French soldiers and so fortified himself in the City of Hue that the cost of taking the place will be prodigious.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 13—P. M.

Last evening, after the close of the Stock Exchange, the prospectus of the Loans were issued. The Russian Loan is for £12,000,000, at three per cent., the price of which is 68 per cent., but, owing to the sum fixed for the last installment and first dividend, the price to the subscribers is in reality 66⅛. The preliminary deposit is three per cent., and the total deposit, due on the 13th inst., is 15 per cent. The last installment is payable in January. The list will be kept open till the 20th inst. The applications from the Continent are expected to be very numerous. The Indian Loan is £5,000,000, and it is to be raised in five per cent. stock. The price, instead of being fixed by the Government, is left to be settled by each individual tendering the preliminary deposits, he being limited to two per cent., and the whole £5,000,000 is to be liquidated at a rate of £1,250,000 per month. Tenders are to be sent in by the 3d inst., being two business days after the closing of the Russian Loan list.

The War Department has decided upon giving to the East India troops, now in England, the option of claiming their discharge, or transferring themselves to her Majesty's service.

The *Times* and *Daily News*, each contain a long review of the Parliamentary session. The *Times* considers that the reproduction of a stable equilibrium among political parties may be considered as the sole result of Parliamentary activity during the present year.

Commercial Intelligence by the Etna.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the harvest prospects favorable, notwithstanding changeable weather. FLOUR was quiet; sales at 10s.@12s. 3d.; French in sacks had advanced 6d. WHEAT dull; holders demanded an advance, but it was not obtained; sales of Western red at 7s. 6d.@9s., and white at 9s.@9s. 6d. CORN was quiet and freely offered; sales of mixed and yellow at 5s. 6d.@5s. 10d., and white at 7s.@7s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and JAMES MCHENRY quote BEEF quiet, and holders pressing on the market, prices had declined 5s. 6d., and the Government contracts were advertised at less than was expected. PORK was heavy, and holders were pressing on the market; sales of repacked at 60s.@65s. The Government refuses American cured, in the new contract. BACON was inactive but steady. LARD was firm and in better demand; sales at 54s.@57s. TALLOW in fair demand at 55s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The brokers' and other circulars quote POT ASHES dull at 27s., and Pearls at 29s.@29s. 6d. SUGAR dull, and all quotations slightly declined. COFFEE steady. RICE heavy, at a partial decline of 3d. FISH OILS generally unchanged. LINSEED OIL, 28s. 9d.@29s. RESIN steady; sales 8,500 bbls. common, at 3s. 8d.@ 3s. 9d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE at 33s.@34s., closing at the latter price. TEA slow of sale, but prices unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS quote BREADSTUFFS firm at the opening, and steady at the close. IRON steady, at £6s. 5s. for Rails, and £6@£6 5s. for Bar. SUGAR quiet and prices easier, but quotably unchanged. COFFEE firm and advanced 1d. TEA quiet and unchanged; sales Congou, at 1s. 3½d.@1s. 3⅝d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s. 6d. TALLOW steady, at 54s. 9d.@55s. FISH OILS quiet. LINSEED OIL in better demand; sales at 28s. 9d.@29s.

HAVRE MARKET,

For the week ending 9th inst.

WHEAT advanced 2f.@3½f., under short supplies. POT ASHES dull, and quotations barely maintained. COFFEE firm. RICE firm. SUGAR steady. LARD dull, but steady. OILS—Quotations barely maintained.

THE GREAT FIRE AT NEW-BEDFORD.

Loss over $300,000—Eight to Ten Thousand Barrels of Oil Destroyed.

The New-Bedford *Standard* extra, of Thursday, contains some additional particulars of the destructive fire in that city on Wednesday, Aug. 24. The *Standard* says:

"The fire broke out at a time when very many of our citizens were participating in the festivities with which they are favored the present week, and the swift destruction of valuable property was appalling.

There was destroyed about $200,000 worth of oil and bone; and sixteen thousand barrels stored in close proximity to the fire—fourteen thousand in one lot—very narrowly escaped. It may be considered very singular that there was so little insurance on the property destroyed. But the location was considered a dangerous one, and insurance companies demanded a very high rate for insurance on buildings in that locality, occupied as they were, and being so combustible.

The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and threatened to make a clean sweep of everything in the direction in which they were driven by the wind, and their progress was only arrested by blowing up buildings with powder.

The roofs of many of the houses in the northwest part of the city were several times on fire, and most of the dwellings in that direction were only preserved by the constant watching of their occupants.

The fire originated in the steam saw and planing mill of Wm. Wilcox, on North Water-street, and was seen bursting from the engine room by two men employed in the mill, the rest of the hands having just gone to dinner.

In a moment or two the whole building, which was a very large one, was enveloped in flames and entirely destroyed, with its contents of machinery, stock, &c., together with the pile wharf upon which it was built. The wharf extended some distance in the rear of the building, and upon it lumber was stored for the use of the mill. The upper part of the establishment was occupied by Thomas Booth as a sash, door and blind manufactory, although most of the machinery was owned by Mr. Wilcox. Loss on building, machinery, stock and wharf, amounts to $14,000—no insurance. Mr. Booth's loss is $1,500—no insurance.

As a strong southeast wind was prevailing, the flames spread in all directions, but were prevented from working to the south by the dock which crosses Water-street, and in a few moments the buildings opposite and north of the mill were in flames.

The building and spar-yard of Messrs. Ryder & Smith, next north, were entirely consumed, as also the pile wharf on which they were built. Loss, including spars, about $3,000; no insurance. They lost all the contents of the shop except a part of the tools.

Then the carpenter's shop of THOMAS BOOTH, owned and occupied by him. Loss $1,000; no insurance. Attached to his building was a small shop used for sawing marble lamp bottoms. Loss could not be large.

The flames crossed Water-street and the first building destroyed was owned by HAYES & Co., and was occupied by them in the lower story for dressing staves, the machinery being driven by a steam engine. Everything destroyed. Loss $2,500; no insurance. The upper story was occupied by C. & E. BIERSTADT, as a turning and sawing shop. Loss $1,000—no insurance.

Next north came the three-story machine shop of Warren Hathaway & Son, who manufactured various machines used in the whale fishery, and also were extensively engaged in repairing machinery. They lost everything, not even saving the books. A blacksmith shop, in the rear of the machine shop, belonging to the same firm, was also destroyed. In the shops were 40 mincing machines, belonging to different ships, worth $50 each, which were burned. Also, 69 bomb lances belonging to the patentee, Mr. Cranston, of New-London, worth $3 50 each—considerable alarm was occasioned at first by the explosion of the bombs. The Messrs. Hathaway's loss on building and machinery is $7,000; insured $1,200 in Haverhill office, and $1,400 in Washington office, of Providence. Loss on blacksmith shop $300; no insurance.

Next came the two-story building owned by David B. Kempton, and occupied in the lower story by Howland & Coggeshall, for storing casks, whose loss is estimated in connection with their shop, which was also burned (see below) The upper story was occupied by George & Charles Brownell, carpenters, whose loss is $400; no insurance. Mr. Kempton's loss on building is $400; no insurance.

The flames then enveloped the lumber-yard, shed and a two-story building of Thomas Booth, who saved nothing but his books. Mr. Booth occupied the lower story and attic of the building, the latter being stored with doors, sashes and blinds. Entire loss on building and stock, $3,000, and on lumber-yard and shed, $5,000—no insurance. The upper story of this building was occupied by John D. Hursell, painter, who lost everything, estimated at $1,200—no insurance.

Next came the large three-story building on the corner of North and Water streets, owned by Wilcox & Richmond. It was occupied on the lower floor by Nathaniel H. Nye, ship chandler, whose stock was mostly removed. His loss is from $500 to $600—no insurance. In the rear, on the lower floor, were the ship stores of the *Barnstable* and *Rodman*. In the second story were the counting-rooms of Wilcox & Richmond, Benjamin B. Howard, Edmund Maxfield, Russell Maxfield and D. B. Kempton, whose books were all removed. In the rear on the second story were the ship stores of the *Parachute*. The third story was occupied by Charles Searell, rigger, who lost most of his stock, including the rigging of the bark *Rodman*. Loss on building, $3,000—no insurance.

In the rear of the machine shop of the Messrs. Hathaway, was the cooper shop of Howland & Coggeshall, owned and occupied by them. Nothing was saved except about twelve casks and a few tools. In the shop and yard were casks, shooks, &c., belonging to the ships *James Allen* and *Draper*, worth about $2,000. The loss of Messrs. H. & C., beside the above, is $3,000, in this shop and another on Water-street noticed above. No insurance.

Quite a number of mechanics lost their chests of tools in some of the shops mentioned above.

Two small dwelling-houses, also situated in the rear of the machine-shop, were destroyed. One was owned and occupied by Daniel Murphy, whose furniture was saved. Loss on building, $700—insured for $500 in the Conway Insurance Office.

The other building was owned by John Hickey, and occupied by his family, he being in California. The building was burned, but the furniture was saved. Loss $850. Insured $500 in the Conway office. T. O'Brien lost $70 worth of clothing, &c., in this house.

The flames still spreading west, it was deemed prudent by the Engineers to blow up the house of Dennis Daily, No. 106 North Second-street, which was done at about 1½ o'clock. The house was an old affair, worth about $300. This arrested the flames in a southerly direction on Second-street; but north of Daily's house the flames still progressed, and the next building burned was that belonging to Stephen N. Potter, and occupied by Daniel L. Clark, who lost about half his furniture, &c., estimated at $700—no insurance. Mr. Potter's loss on building is $3,000—no insurance.

Next north, on Second-street, was the large three-story cooperage of Hayes & Co., which together with sheds, &c., was entirely destroyed. Loss $8,000—no insurance.

Then came the two-story dwelling-house, owned by Wilcox & Richmond, and occupied by James Gowdy, Andrew Davis, Alfred C. Davenport and Frederick ——, who saved most of the furniture. Loss on house $1,200—no insurance.

Next, on the southeast corner of Second and North streets, the fish market of Gardner and Estes was destroyed. Their loss is but $50—no insurance. The building was owned by Edmund G. Smith of Barnstable. Loss $450—insured $375 in the Quincy Mutual Office.

The fire extended to the west side of Second-street, and the house No. 109 was destroyed, owned by Mrs. Ezra Smith, an aged lady, who was in feeble health, and was moved in a chair. This house was occupied on the lower floor by Andrew G. Hayes, (of the firm of Hayes & Co.) Both Mrs. Smith and Mr. Hayes saved most of their furniture, and the latter was insured $800 in the Quincy Mutual office. Mrs. Smith's loss on building is $3,000—no insurance.

Next, on the same side of the street, was the store and house connected by a porch, on the southwest corner of Second and North, belonging to David R. Greene. Loss, $4,000—insured $1,800 in Bristol County office. The store, a grocery, was occupied by David Wood, who lost everything. Loss, $350—no insurance. The house was occupied by Cornelius Webster, who lost part of his furniture. No insurance.

At this point, 2 o'clock, fearing that that the fire would extend to the northwest, the order was given to blow up the house on the northwest corner of North and Second streets, which was accomplished, and stayed the flames in that direction. The house was occupied by Mrs. Joseph Maxfield and Lewis Smith. Most of the furniture was removed. The house belonged to the heirs of Joseph Maxfield, and was valued at $1,500.

The fire was arrested in its northern course by the stone building on North-street, belonging to C. & M. Howland, which, however, had attached to it a wooden building occupied as counting rooms. These buildings were saved by the shingles being laid in cement. At the foot of North-street, the large three-story cooperage of Wm. J. Norton was slightly burned. Loss inconsiderable.

On the southern side of the burning district the spar-yard and shed of Wm. Beetle & Son was in great danger of total destruction, but was spared with a loss of about $150. The building owned by Benj. Rodman, and occupied by B. F. Brightman & Co. and Caleb Hammond, was also on fire and slightly damaged. Building fully insured in People's Mutual Office, Worcester. The occupants lost tools, &c. On the opposite side of the street, the building owned by Wm. Wilcox, and occupied by him on the lower floor as a counting-room, and in the upper story by Sturtevant & Sherman, carpenters, was also considerably damaged. Loss about $200—no insurance.

We have so far simply given an account of the buildings burned, embracing all on both sides of Water-street, from the bridge to North-street, and all west to the upper side of North Second-street, numbering twenty, exclusive of sheds and small outbuildings.

At the first outbreak of the fire, fears were entertained with regard to the large amount of oil stored in the immediate vicinity, and in a very few minutes the oil on the west side of Water-street, in an open space, north of Wilcox & Richmond's building, was in flames, spreading to the oil shed of R. B. Howard, in the rear, also across Water street to the oil stored on Wilcox & Richmond's wharf, and thence to the shipping.

East of Water-street and on the wharf, oil was burned, run into the dock and otherwise destroyed, as follows: 800 bbls. sperm, 1,000 do. humpback, the cargo of bark *Congaree*, belonging to the different owners; 1,200 bbls. whale and 135 bbls. sperm of the *Barnstable's* cargo, belonging to D. B. Kempton, G. B. Richmond, B. B. Covell, Capt. N. C. Fisher and others; 100 bbls. sperm of *Rodman's* cargo, belonging to Chas. W. Morgan; 600 or 700 bbls. whale of the *Parachute's* cargo, belonging to Edmund Maxfield, Alex. Seabury, Jos. Wilcox and Taber, Read & Co.; 125 bbls. whale belonging to Capt. N. C. Fisher—*Cowper's* cargo. On the north side of the wharf, 600 or 700 bbls. sperm oil from the *Roscoe* and 100 bbls. from the *Petrel* were rolled into the dock, and only a few casks were burned of those lots.

On the west side of Water-street 800 barrels of whale and humpback, belonging to Wilcox & Richmond, 50 do. to George B. Richmond, 300 do to Capt. F. C. Smith, 40 do. to Asa Smith, second mate—all of the cargo of the ship *John and Edward*, were destroyed.

In B. B. Howard's shed, rear of Water-street, from 1,200 to 1,500 barrels oil, mostly whale, belonging to that gentleman, and lots of whale, from 100 to 200 barrels each, belonging to William H. Wrightington, Capt. Charles West, the estate of M. B. Palmer, Perry Brownell, Isaac M. West, Philip Cannon, Jonathan Smith and Edward Cannon, were burned. Also, Capt. Dean's entire share of the *Cowper's* oil, and Capt. Cory's share of ship *Parachute*, and several lots belonging to out of town owners. Also, about 16,000 pounds of very handsome whalebone, stored in the same shed, belonging to ship *Parachute*.

There were other lots of oil probably burned, but we have been unable to arrive at the exact amount.

Thomas Davis had 1,500 barrels of second-hand casks in B. B. Howard's shed, valued at $1,300, which were destroyed—no insurance. Mr. Davis saved most of his tools.

B. B. Howard's loss on oil, &c., is about $25,000—no insurance. Wilcox & Richmond, $11,000—no insurance. David B. Kempton, $5,000—no insurance. Congaree's cargo, $50,000—no insurance. Other losses not ascertained.

It is estimated by persons interested that about 8,000 barrels of oil, 1,500 of which was sperm, was burned or otherwise destroyed. Great quantities of oil ran into the docks on each side of Wilcox & Richmond's wharf, and many persons were engaged during the afternoon in bailing it up and placing it in casks for the owners, or carrying it off on their own account.

Soon after the commencement of the fire, in the progress of the flames northward, several of the ships lying at Wilcox & Richmond's wharf caught fire. The *John and Edward* was totally destroyed; the *Illinois*, *Congaree* and *Cowper*, were slightly damaged, and saved by being towed out by steam-tug *Spray*. The *John and Edward* was an old ship of 318 tons, and being entirely dismantled, was valued at only $3,000, on which there was no insurance. Wilcox & Richmond were her agents. During the progress of the flames great fears were entertained that fire would communicate to the large amount of oil stored upon the premises of George & Matthew Howland, belonging to different parties, to the amount of about 3,500 bbls. of sperm, and 10,500 bbls. of whale, valued at about $320,000. The oil was covered with seaweed and kept wet, and by the protection of a long row of try-pots on the opposite side of the street, the flames were prevented from reaching the oil; a few of the casks, however, were badly charred.

On George and Matthew Howland's wharf 1,000 bbls. of whale oil belonging to Willets & Co., New-York, and 500 bbls. belonging to Wm. O. Brownell, from ship *Caravan*, were rolled into the dock to prevent their burning.

Several persons have lost all or nearly all by this conflagration, among whom may be mentioned the Messrs. Hayes, whose loss is $10,500; Warren Hathaway & Son, who lose, over and above insurance, $5,000; Thomas Booth, $10,500; Rider & Smith, C. & E. Bierstadt, John D. Hursell, and Howland & Coggeshall. These were among our best and most enterprising mechanics, and we hope our wealthy citizens will cheerfully extend to them timely aid.

Among the heavy losers are B. B. Howard, David B Kempton, Wilcox & Richmond, the heirs of Philip Wilcox, Thomas & Joseph Wilcox, William Wilcox, and others, owners of oil.

The burning of the oil created an intense heat and a very dense black smoke during the afternoon. The burning oil which ran into the dock and spread upon the surface of the water, presented a most beautiful sight.

The fire is supposed to have caught from shavings used for fuel in the steam planing mill.

The *Mercury* gives the following particulars: "The Pleasant-street Church caught fire from falling cinders, also houses on County, Smith, Summer and Sycamour streets, and many persons in the vicinity and at a distance were prepared to move out. It was only by the most determined and energetic promptness of our admirable fire department, resolutely aided by our citizens and those of Fairhaven, that this conflagration was abated almost as if by miracle. At one time it appeared almost inevitable that the whole north part of the city would be destroyed. The water was brought chiefly from the dock and the reservoirs to the west, had it not been directly on the water, the fire could not have been stayed.

The house of widow Maxfield (blown up) was a very old one, and once fired in the Revolutionary war. Many vessels were saved by steam-tug *Spray*, which towed them off into deep water, showing her value on such occasions.

A stream of burning oil ran along Water-street, presenting a remarkable scene. A lot of oil stored on Water-street, valued at $360,000, was so near the flames the seaweed for covering was burnt off, and the casks were badly charred.

The whole loss may be estimated at about $300,000, and much of this was in tools, manufactured and other useful articles, on which there was, of course, no insurance, besides throwing a large number of persons, mechanics and others, out of employment. The *Roscoe's* cargo was saved by being rolled overboard.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Aquatic.

EMPIRE CITY REGATTA CLUB'S FIFTH ANNUAL REGATTA.

This annual aquatic festival came off in splendid style yesterday. Although, as is well known, the regattas of this Club have always been well arranged and highly successful, the one of yesterday must certainly be chronicled as the most creditable effort ever made by the "Empire City Regatta Club." The day was one of the most beautiful of the season, and the crowd assembled to witness the sport numbered several thousand. The course was from a stake boat off Conrad's Garden, up the river to a stake-boat off the foot of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, thence down the river to the Judges' boat off Ninety-third-street, thence to the upper stake-boat at One Hundred and Sixteenth street, and return to the starting point—passing the Judges' boat on either side to complete the race—making a distance of five miles, including three turns.

The first race was for fishing boats, single pair sculls. The following were entered and started: *Gay Gal*, rowed by James H. Biglin; dress pink. *David Blackburn*, rowed by James Sheriden; dress white. *Misty Maid*, rowed by James Cobross; dress red. *Ebbets*, rowed by Biglan; dress red, white and blue. *J. Brown*, of Astoria, rowed by Finch; dress white. At 2¾ o'clock the boats made a pretty start, the *Gay Gal* taking a slight lead, but all well together. Upon the first turn round the Judges' boat, the *David Blackburn*, was ahead, with the others close upon her and not a length apart. The race between these boats continued a pretty and close contest to the end, the *Blackburn* winning the first prize, the *Gay Gal* the second, and the *J. Brown* the third prize. The *Ebbets*, in consequence of a foul, gave up. Time of the *Blackburn*, 54:28.

The second race was for two pair scull 17 feet working boats. The following boats contended, viz.: *Young Frolic*, rowed by William Singleton and James Riley; dress pink. *Bane*, rowed by William Windover and Andrew Latham; dress red; *Maggie*, rowed by James Culross and John Eckerson; dress white; *Silvie*, rowed by Martin Bowe and John Bowe; dress buff, blue and white. These boats made a pretty start, and for a mile or so rowed evenly; but after that they became scattered. At the end of the race the *Maggie* was considerably ahead, and won easily, having kept the lead throughout the entire race. The *Bane* came in second, and *Young Frolic* was distanced. The *Silvie* gave out. Time of winner, 46:12.

The third race was for four-oared boats, with the following contestants: *Dan Bryant*, of Newburgh rowed by Wm. H. Ward, Oscar Teed, Joshua Ward, and G. W. Shaw; *George J. Brown*, of New-York rowed by Wm. Boggs, D. Leary, Peter O'Brien, and Wm. H. Dexter; *Leader*, of Williamsburgh, rowed by C. Wetherel, J. Sellers, W. Sellers, and T. Sellers—coxswain, W. Baird; *Charles McCay*, of New-York, rowed by John Leary, M. Vallery, John Musgrave, and T. Fariel; *Thos. Foulks*, of New-York, rowed by P. Lynch, H. Lawson, Wm. Walsh, and J. Matthieson. This race was won with ease and in capital style by the *George J. Brown*. The *Leader* came in second, the *Foulks* third, and the *McCay* fourth. The *Dan Bryant* gave up after rowing about one half of the race. Time of winning boat 35:15.

The last race was for single-pair scull boats. The following were entered: *Old Top*, rowed by William Hays; *Harriet Lane*, rowed by Henry Osborne; *Hays*; *E. Smith*, rowed by Andy Fay; *Thomas Jefferson*, rowed by Thomas Daw. The *Flora Temple*, rowed by Hansen, of Newburgh, was entered for this race, but just previous to the start she was run into by a four-oared boat, and completely wrecked. The others started, and Fay won the first prize, Daw coming in second, Osborn third, the *Old Top* last.

The Judges were J. Sherman Brownell, Joseph E. Ebling, H. C. Bailey, James Lee, W. W. Wright, W. D. Andrews, J. A. Messerole, and Capt. Barker.

Senator Douglas on Popular Sovereignty.

From Harper's Monthly for September.

THE DIVIDING LINE BETWEEN FEDERAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITY—POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN THE TERRITORIES.

BY STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Under our complex system of government it is the first duty of American statesmen to mark distinctly the dividing line between Federal and Local Authority. To do this with accuracy involves an inquiry, not only into the powers and duties of the Federal Government under the Constitution, but also into the rights, privileges, and immunities of the people of the Territories, as well as of the States composing the Union. The relative powers and functions of the Federal and State Governments have become well understood and clearly defined by their practical operation and harmonious action for a long series of years; while the disputed question—involving the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves in respect to their local affairs and internal polity—remains a fruitful source of partisan strife and sectional controversy. The political organization which was formed in 1854, and has assumed the name of the Republican Party, is based on the theory that African Slavery, as it exists in this country, is an evil of such magnitude—social, moral, and political—as to justify and require the exertion of the entire power and influence of the Federal Government to the full extent that the Constitution, according to their interpretation, will permit for its ultimate extinction. In the platform of principles adopted at Philadelphia by the Republican National Convention in 1856, it is affirmed:

> "That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, Polygamy and Slavery."

According to the theory of the Republican Party there is an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery, Free labor and Slave labor, Free States and Slave States, which is irreconcilable, and must continue to rage with increasing fury until the one shall become universal by the annihilation of the other. In the language of the most eminent and authoritative expounder of their political faith:

> "It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces; and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free-labor nation. Either the cotton and rice fields of South Carolina, and the sugar plantations of Louisiana, will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rye fields and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New-York must again be surrendered by their farmers to slave culture and to the production of slaves, and Boston and New-York become once more markets for trade in the bodies and souls of men."

In the Illinois canvass of 1858 the same proposition was advocated and defended by the distinguished Republican standard-bearer in these words:

> "In my opinion it (the Slavery agitation) will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of Slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States—old as well as new,—North as well as South."

Thus it will be seen, that under the auspices of a political party, which claims sovereignty in Congress over the subject of Slavery, there can be no peace on the Slavery question—no truce in the sectional strife—no fraternity between the North and South, so long as this Union remains as our fathers made it—divided into free and Slave States, with the right on the part of each to retain Slavery so long as it chooses, and to abolish it whenever it pleases.

On the other hand, it would be uncandid to deny that, while the Democratic Party is a unit in its irreconcilable opposition to the doctrines and principles of the Republican Party, there are radical differences of opinion in respect to the powers and duties of Congress, and the rights and immunities of the people of the Territories under the Federal Constitution, which seriously disturb its harmony and threaten its integrity. These differences of opinion arise from the different interpretations placed on the Constitution by persons who belong to one of the following classes:

First—Those who believe that the Constitution of the United States neither establishes nor prohibits Slavery in the States or Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it, but "leaves the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

Second—Those who believe that the Constitution establishes Slavery in the Territories, and withholds from Congress and the Territorial Legislature the power to control it; and who insist that, in the event the Territorial Legislature fails to enact the requisite laws for its protection, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to interpose its authority and furnish such protection.

Third—Those who, while professing to believe that the Constitution establishes Slavery in the Territories beyond the power of Congress or the Territorial Legislature to control it, at the same time protest against the duty of Congress to interfere for its protection; but insist that it is the duty of the Judiciary to protect and maintain Slavery in the Territories without any law upon the subject.

By a careful examination of the second and third propositions, it will be seen that the advocates of each agree on the theoretical question, that the Constitution establishes Slavery in the Territories, and compels them to have it whether they want it or not; and differ on the practical point, whether a right secured by the Constitution shall be protected by an act of Congress when all other remedies fail. The reason assigned for not protecting by law a right secured by the Constitution is, that it is the duty of the courts to protect Slavery in the Territories without any legislation upon the subject. How the courts are to afford protection to slaves or any other property, where there is no law providing remedies and imposing penalties and conferring jurisdiction upon the courts to hear and determine the cases as they arise, remains to be explained.

The acts of Congress, establishing the several Territories of the United States, provide that "the jurisdiction of the several Courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace, shall be as limited by law"—meaning such laws as the Territorial Legislatures shall from time to time enact. It will be seen that the judicial tribunals of the Territories have just such jurisdiction, and only such, in respect to the rights of persons and property pertaining to the citizens of the Territory as the Territorial Legislature shall see fit to confer; and consequently, that the Courts can afford protection to persons and property no further than the Legislature shall, by law, confer the jurisdiction, and prescribe the remedies, penalties and modes of proceeding.

It is difficult to conceive how any person who believes that the Constitution confers the right of protection in the enjoyment of slave property in the Territories, regardless of the wishes of the people and of the action of the Territorial Legislature, can satisfy his conscience and his oath of fidelity to the Constitution in withholding such Congressional legislation as may be essential to the enjoyment of such right under the Constitution. Under this view of the subject it is impossible to resist the conclusion that, if the Constitution does establish Slavery in the Territories, beyond the power of the people to control it by law, it is the imperative duty of Congress to supply all the legislation necessary to its protection; and if this proposition is not true, it necessarily results that the Constitution neither establishes nor prohibits Slavery any where, but leaves the people of each State and Territory entirely free to form and regulate their domestic affairs to suit themselves, without the intervention of Congress or of any other power whatsoever.

But it is urged with great plausibility by those who have entire faith in the soundness of the proposition, that "a Territory is the mere creature of Congress; that the creature cannot be clothed with any powers not possessed by the creator; and that Congress, not possessing the power to legislate in respect to African Slavery in the Territories, cannot delegate to a Territorial Legislature any power which it does not itself possess."

This proposition is as plausible as it is fallacious. But the reverse of it is true as a general rule. Congress cannot delegate to a Territorial Legislature, or any other body of men whatsoever, any power which the Constitution has vested in Congress. In other words: *Every power conferred on Congress by the Constitution, must be exercised by Congress in the mode prescribed in the Constitution.* * * * * *

The mere statement of the question carries with it the emphatic answer, that Congress can not delegate any power which it does possess; but that every power conferred on Congress by the Constitution must be exercised by Congress in the manner prescribed in that instrument.

On the other hand, there are cases in which Congress may establish tribunals and local governments, and invest them with powers which Congress does not possess and cannot exercise under the Constitution. For instance, Congress may establish courts inferior to the Supreme Court, and confer upon them the power to hear and determine cases, and render judgments effecting the life, liberty, and property of the citizen, without itself having the power to hear and determine such causes, render judgments, or revise or annul the same. In like manner Congress may institute governments for the Territories, composed of an executive, judicial, and legislative department; and may confer upon the Governor all the executive powers and functions of the Territory, without having the right to exercise any one of those powers or functions itself.

Congress may confer upon the judicial department all the judicial powers and functions of the Territory, without having the right to hear and determine a cause, or render a judgment, or to revise or annul any decision made by the Courts so established by Congress. Congress may also confer upon the legislative department of the Territory certain legislative powers which it cannot itself exercise, and only such as Congress cannot exercise under the Constitution. The powers which Congress may thus *confer* but cannot *exercise*, are such as relate to the domestic affairs and internal polity of the Territory, and do not affect the general welfare of the Republic.

This dividing line between Federal and Local authority was familiar to the framers of the Constitution. It is clearly defined and distinctly marked on every page of history which records the great events of that immortal struggle between the American Colonies and the British Government, which resulted in the establishment of our national independence. In the beginning of that struggle the Colonies neither contemplated nor desired independence. In all their addresses to the Crown, and to the Parliament, and to the people of Great Britain, as well as to the people of America, they averred that as loyal British subjects they deplored the causes which impelled their separation from the parent country. They were strongly and affectionately attached to the Constitution, civil and political institutions and jurisprudence of Great Britain, which they proudly claimed as the birth-right of all Englishmen, and desired to transmit them unimpaired as a precious legacy to their posterity. For a long series of years they remonstrated against the violation of their inalienable rights of self-government under the British Constitution, and humbly petitioned for the redress of their grievances.

Judge TUCKER, in his Appendix to Blackstone, refers to thirty-one acts of the Provincial Legislature of Virginia, passed at various periods from 1662 to 1772, upon the subject of African Slavery, showing conclusively that Virginia always considered this as one of the questions affecting her "internal polity," over which she, in common with the other colonies, claimed "the right of exclusive legislation in their Provincial Legislatures" within their respective limits. Some of these acts, particularly those which were enacted prior to the year 1699, were evidently intended to foster and encourage, as well as to regulate and control African Slavery, as one of the domestic institutions of the colony. The act of 1699, and most of the enactments subsequent to that date, were as obviously designed to restrain and check the growth of the institution with the view of confining it within the limit of the actual necessities of the community, or its ultimate extinction, as might be deemed most conducive to the public interests, by a system of unfriendly legislation, such as imposing a tax on all slaves introduced into the colony, which was increased and renewed from time to time, as occasion required, until the period of the Revolution. Many of these acts never took effect, in consequence of the King withholding his assent, even after the Governor had approved the enactment, in cases where it contained a clause suspending its operation until his Majesty's pleasure should be made known in the premises.

In 1772 the Provincial Legislature of Virginia, after imposing another tax of five per cent. on all slaves imported into the colony, petitioned the King to remove all those restraints which inhibited his Majesty's governors assenting to such laws as might check so very pernicious a commerce as Slavery. Of this petition Judge TUCKER says:

> "The following extract from a petition to the Throne, presented from the House of Burgesses of Virginia, April 1, 1772, will show the sense of the people of Virginia on the subject of Slavery at that period:
>
> 'The importation of slaves into the colony from the coast of Africa hath long been considered as a trade of great inhumanity; and under its present encouragement, we have too much reason to fear, will endanger the very existence of your Majesty's American dominions.'"

Mark the ominous words! Virginia tells the King of England, in 1772, four years prior to the Declaration of Independence, that His Majesty's American dominions are in danger: Not because of the Stamp duties—not because of the tax on Tea—not because of the attempts to collect revenue in America! These have since been deemed sufficient to justify rebellion and revolution. But none of these are referred to by Virginia in her address to the Throne—there being another wrong which, in magnitude and enormity, so far exceeded these and all other causes of complaint that the very existence of His Majesty's American dominions depended upon it! That wrong consisted in forcing African Slavery upon a dependent colony without her consent, and in opposition to the wishes of her own people!

The people of Virginia at that day did not appreciate the force of the argument used by the British merchants who were engaged in the African slave-trade, and which was afterwards indorsed, at least by implication, by the King and his Ministers; that the colonies were the common property of the Empire—acquired by the common blood and treasure—and therefore all British subjects had the right to carry their slaves into the colonies and hold them in defiance of the local law and in contempt of the wishes and safety of the colonies.

The people of Virginia not being convinced by this process of reasoning, still adhered to the doctrine which they held in common with their sister colonies, that it was the birth-right of all freemen—inalienable when formed into political communities—to exercise exclusive legislation in respect to all matters pertaining to their internal polity, Slavery not excepted; and rather than surrender this great right they were prepared to withdraw their allegiance from the Crown.

Again referring to this petition to the King, the same learned Judge adds:

> "This petition produced no effect, as appears from the first clause of our [Virginia] Constitution, where, among other acts of misrule, the inhuman use of the Royal negative in refusing us [the people of Virginia] permission to exclude Slavery from us by law, is enumerated among the reasons for separating from Great Britain."

This clause in the Constitution of Virginia, referring to the inhuman use of the Royal prerogative, in refusing the Colony of Virginia permission to exclude Slavery from her limits by law as one of the reasons for separating from Great Britain, was adopted on the 12th day of June, 1776, three weeks and one day previous to the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress; and after remaining in force as a part of the Constitution for a period of fifty-four years, was readopted, without alteration, by the Convention which framed the new Constitution in 1830, and then ratified by the people as a part of the new Constitution; and was again readopted by the Convention which amended the Constitution in 1850, and again ratified by the people as a part of the amended Constitution, and at this day remains a portion of the fundamental law of Virginia—proclaiming to the world and to posterity that one of the reasons for separating from Great Britain was "the inhuman use of the Royal negative in refusing us [the Colony of Virginia] permission to exclude Slavery from us by law!"

The legislation of Virginia on this subject may be taken as a fair sample of the legislative enactments of each of the thirteen Colonies, showing conclusively that Slavery was regarded by them all as a domestic question to be regulated and determined by each Colony to suit itself, without the intervention of the British Parliament or "the inhuman use of the Royal negative." Each Colony passed a series of enactments, beginning at an early period of its history and running down to the commencement of the Revolution, either protecting, regulating, or restraining African Slavery within its respective limits and in accordance with their wishes and supposed interests. North and South Carolina, following the example of Virginia, at first encouraged the introduction of slaves, until the number increased beyond their wants and necessities, when they attempted to check and restrain the further growth of the institution, by imposing a high rate of taxation upon all slaves which should be brought into these Colonies; and finally, in 1764, South Carolina passed a law imposing a penalty of one hundred pounds (or five hundred dollars) for every negro slave subsequently introduced into that Colony.

The Colony of Georgia was originally founded on strict Anti-Slavery principles, and rigidly maintained this policy for a series of years, until the inhabitants became convinced by experience, that, with their climate and productions, slave labor, if not essential to their existence, would prove beneficial and useful to their material interests. Maryland and Delaware protected and regulated African Slavery as one of their domestic institutions. Pennsylvania, under the advice of WILLIAM PENN, substituted fourteen years' service and perpetual adscript to the soil for hereditary Slavery, and attempted to legislate, not for the total abolition of Slavery, but for the sanctity of marriage among slaves, and for their personal security. New-Jersey, New-York, and Connecticut, recognized African Slavery as a domestic institution lawfully existing within their respective limits, and passed the requisite laws for its control and regulation.

Rhode Island provided by law that no slave should serve more than ten years, at the end of which time he was to be set free; and if the master should refuse to let him go free, or sold him elsewhere for a longer period of service, he was subject to a penalty of forty pounds, which was supposed at that period to be nearly double the value of the slave.

Massachusetts imposed heavy taxes upon all slaves brought into the Colony, and provided in some instances for sending the slaves back to their native land; and finally prohibited the introduction of any more slaves into the Colony under any circumstances.

When New-Hampshire passed laws which were designed to prevent the introduction of any more slaves, the British Cabinet issued the following order to Gov. WENTWORTH: "You are not to give your assent to, or pass any law imposing duties upon Negroes imported into New-Hampshire."

While the legislation of the several Colonies exhibits dissimilarity of views, founded on a diversity of interests, on the merits and policy of Slavery, it shows conclusively that they all regarded it as a domestic question affecting their internal polity in respect to which they were entitled to a full and exclusive power of legislation in the several provincial Legislatures. For a few years immediately preceding the American Revolution the African Slave-trade was encouraged and stimulated by the British Government and carried on with more vigor by the English merchants than at any other period in the history of the Colonies; and this fact, taken in connection with the extraordinary claim asserted in the Memorable Preamble to the act repealing the Stamp duties, that "Parliament possessed the right to bind the Colonies in all cases whatsoever," not only in respect to all matters affecting the general welfare of the Empire, but also in regard to the domestic relations and internal polity of the Colonies—produced a powerful impression upon the minds of the colonists, and imparted peculiar prominence to the principle involved in the controversy.

* * * * * *

Thus the policy of the Colonies on the Slavery question had assumed a direct antagonism to that of the British Government; and this antagonism not only added to the importance of the principle of local self-government in the Colonies, but produced a general concurrence of opinion and action in respect to the question of Slavery in the proceedings of the Continental Congress, which assembled at Philadelphia for the first time on the 5th of September, 1774.

On the 14th of October, the Congress adopted a Bill of Rights for the Colonies, in the form of a series of resolutions, in which, after conceding to the British Government the power to regulate commerce and do such other things as affected the general welfare of the Empire without interfering with the internal polity of the Colonies, they declared "That they are entitled to a free and exclusive power in their several provincial Legislatures, where their right of representation can alone be preserved, in all cases of taxation and internal polity." Having thus defined the principle for which they were contending, the Congress proceeded to adopt the following "Peaceful Measures," which they still hoped would be sufficient to induce compliance with their just and reasonable demands. These "Peaceful Measures" consisted of addresses to the King, to the Parliament, and to the people of Great Britain, together with an Association of Non-Intercourse to be observed and maintained so long as their grievances should remain unredressed.

The second article of this Association, which was adopted without opposition, and signed by the Delegates from all the Colonies, was in these words:

> "That we will neither import nor purchase any slave imported after the 1st day of December next; after which time we will wholly discontinue the Slave-trade, and will neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor will we hire our vessels, nor sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are engaged in it."

This Bill of Rights, together with these articles of association, were subsequently submitted to and adopted by each of the thirteen Colonies in their respective Provincial Legislatures.

Thus was distinctly formed between the Colonies and the parent country that issue upon which the Declaration of Independence was founded and the battles of the Revolution were fought. It involved the specific claim on the part of the Colonies—denied by the King and Parliament—to the exclusive right of legislation touching all local and internal concerns, *Slavery included*. This being the principle involved in the contest, a majority of the Colonies refused to permit their Delegates to sign the Declaration of Independence except upon the distinct condition and express reservation to each Colony of the exclusive right to manage and control its local concerns and police regulations without the intervention of any general Congress which might be established for the United Colonies.

Let us cite one of those reservations as a specimen of all, showing conclusively that they were fighting for the inalienable right of local self-government, with the clear understanding that when they had succeeded in throwing off the despotism of the British Parliament, no Congressional despotism was to be substituted for it:

> "We, the Delegates of Maryland, in Convention assembled, do declare that the King of Great Britain has violated his compact with this people, and that they owe no allegiance to him. We have therefore thought it just and necessary to empower our Deputies in Congress to join with a majority of the United Colonies in declaring them free and independent States, in framing such further confederation between them, in making foreign alliances, and in adopting such other measures as shall be judged necessary for the preservation of their liberties:
>
> *Provided*, The sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal polity and government of this Colony be reserved to the people thereof.
>
> We have also thought proper to call a new Convention for the purpose of establishing a Government in this Colony.
>
> No ambitious views, no desire of independence, induced the people of Maryland to form a union with the other Colonies. To procure an exemption from Parliamentary taxation, and to continue to the Legislatures of these Colonies the sole and exclusive right of regulating their Internal Polity, was our original and only motive. To maintain inviolate our liberties, and to transmit them unimpaired to posterity, was our duty and first wish; our next, to continue connected with and dependent on Great Britain. For the truth of these assertions we appeal to that Almighty Being who is emphatically styled the Searcher of hearts, and from whose omniscience none is concealed. Relying on His Divine protection and assistance, and trusting to the justice of our cause, we exhort and conjure every virtuous citizen to join cordially in defence of our common rights, and in maintenance of the freedom of this and her sister Colonies."

The first Plan of Federal Government adopted for the United States was formed during the Revolution, and is usually known as "The Articles of Confederation." By these Articles it was provided that "Each State retains its Sovereignty, Freedom and Independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

At the time the Articles of Confederation were adopted—July 9, 1778—the United States held no lands or territory in common. The entire country—including all the waste and unappropriated lands—embraced within or pertaining to the Confederacy, belonged to and was the property of the several States within whose limits the same was situated.

On the 6th day of September, 1780, Congress "recommended to the several States in the Union having claims to waste and unappropriated lands in the Western country, a liberal cession to the United States of a portion of their respective claims for the common benefit of the Union."

On the 20th day of October, 1783, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act authorizing the delegates in Congress from that State to convey to the United States "the territory or tract of country within the limits of the Virginia Charter, lying and bearing to the northwest of the River Ohio"—which grant was to be made upon the "condition that the territory so ceded shall be laid out and formed into States" and that "the States so formed shall be distinct Republican States, and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of Sovereignty, Freedom and Independence as the other States."

On the 1st day of March, 1784, THOMAS JEFFERSON and his colleagues in Congress executed the deed of cession in pursuance of the act of the Virginia Legislature, which was accepted and ordered to "be recorded and enrolled among the acts of the United States in Congress assembled." This was the first territory ever acquired, held or owned by the United States. On the same day of the deed of cession, Mr. JEFFERSON, as Chairman of a Committee which had been appointed, consisting of Mr. JEFFERSON, of Virginia, Mr. CHASE, of Maryland, and Mr. HOWELL, of Rhode Island, submitted to Congress "a plan for the temporary government of the territory ceded or to be ceded by the individual States to the United States."

It is important that this Jeffersonian Plan of government for the Territories should be carefully considered for many obvious reasons. It was the first plan of government for the Territories ever adopted in the United States. It was drawn by the author of the Declaration of Independence, and revised and adopted by those who shaped the issues which produced the Revolution, and formed the foundations upon which our whole American system of government rests. It was not intended to be either local or temporary in its character, but was designed to apply to all "territory ceded or to be ceded," and to be universal in its application and eternal in its duration, wherever and whenever we might have territory requiring a government. It ignored the right of Congress to legislate for the people of the Territories without their consent, and recognized the inalienable right of the people of the Territories, when organized into political communities, to govern themselves in respect to their local concerns and internal polity. It was adopted by the Congress of the Confederation on the 23d day of April, 1784, and stood upon the Statute Book as a general and permanent plan for the government of all territory which we then owned or should subsequently acquire, with a provision declaring it to be a "Charter of Compact," and that its provisions should "stand as fundamental conditions between the thirteen original States and those newly described, unalterable but by the joint consent of the United States in Congress assembled, and of the particular State within which such alteration is proposed to be made." Thus the Jeffersonian Plan for the government of the Territories—this "Charter of Compact"—"these fundamental conditions," which were declared to be "unalterable" without the consent of the people of "the particular State (Territory) within which such alteration is proposed to be made," stood on the statute book when the Convention assembled at Philadelphia in 1787 and proceeded to form the Constitution of the United States.

Now let us examine the main provisions of the Jeffersonian Plan:

> *First*—"That the territory ceded or to be ceded by the individual States to the United States, whenever the same shall have been purchased of the Indian inhabitants and offered for sale by the United States, shall be formed into *additional States*," etc., etc.

The Plan proceeds to designate the boundaries and territorial extent of the proposed "additional States," and then provides:

> *Second*—"That the settlers within the territory so to be purchased and offered for sale shall, either on their own petition or on the order of Congress, receive authority from them, with appointments of time and place, for their free males of full age to meet together for the purpose of establishing a temporary government to adopt the Constitution and laws of any one of these States, [the original States,] so that such laws nevertheless shall be subject to alteration by their ordinary Legislature; and to erect, subject to like alteration, counties or townships for the election of members for their Legislature."

Having thus provided a mode by which the first inhabitants or settlers of the territory may assemble together and choose for themselves the Constitution and laws of some one of the original thirteen States, and declare the same in force for the government of their territory temporarily, with the right on the part of the people to change the same, through their local Legislature, as they may see proper, the Plan then proceeds to point out the mode in which they may establish for themselves "a permanent Constitution and Government," whenever they shall have twenty thousand inhabitants, as follows:

> *Third*—"That such temporary Government only shall continue in force in any *State* until it shall have acquired twenty thousand free inhabitants, when, giving due proof thereof to Congress, they shall receive from them authority, with appointments of time and place, to call a Convention of Representatives to establish a permanent Constitution and Government for themselves."

Having thus provided for the first settlers "a temporary government" in these "additional States," and for "a permanent Constitution and Government" when they shall have acquired twenty thousand inhabitants, the Plan contemplates that they shall continue to govern themselves *as States*, having, as provided in the Virginia deed of cession, "the same rights of sovereignty, freedom, and independence," in respect to their domestic affairs and internal polity, "as the other States," until they shall have a population equal to the least numerous of the original thirteen States; and in the mean time shall keep a sitting member in Congress, with a right of debating but not of voting, when they shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States, as follows:

> *Fourth*—"That whenever any of the said States shall have of free inhabitants as many as shall then be in any one of the least numerous of the thirteen original States, such *State* shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the said original States."

And—

> "Until such admission by their delegates into Congress any of the said *States* after the establishment of their temporary Government, shall have authority to keep a sitting member in Congress, with the right of debating, but not of voting."

Attached to the provision which appears in this paper under the "third" head is a proviso, containing five propositions, which, when agreed to and accepted by the people of said additional States, were to "be formed into a charter of compact," and to remain forever "unalterable," except by the consent of such States as well as of the United States—to wit:

> "*Provided* that both the temporary and permanent governments be established on these principles as their basis:"
>
> *First.*—That they shall forever remain a part of the United States of America."
>
> *Second.*—That in their persons, property, and territory, they shall be subject to the Government of the United States in Congress assembled, and to the Articles of Confederation in all those cases in which the original States shall be subject."
>
> *Third.*—That they shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted, or to be contracted, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States."
>
> *Fourth.*—That their respective governments shall be in republican form, and shall admit no person to be a citizen who holds any hereditary title."

The fifth article, which relates to the prohibition of Slavery after the year 1800, having been rejected by Congress, never became a part of the Jeffersonian Plan of Government for the Territories, as adopted April 23, 1784.

The concluding paragraph of this Plan of Government, which emphatically ignores the right of Congress to bind the people of the Territories without their consent, and recognizes the people therein as the source of all legitimate power in respect to their internal polity, is in these words:

> "That all the preceding articles shall be formed into a *charter of compact*, shall be duly executed by the President of the United States, in Congress assembled, under his hand and the seal of the United States, shall be promulgated, and shall stand as fundamental conditions between the thirteen original States and those newly described, unalterable but by the joint consent of the United States in Congress assembled, and of the particular State within which such alteration is proposed to be made."

* * * * * *

It is true that the Government of the Confederation had proved totally inadequate to the fulfillment of the ends for which it was devised; not because of the relations between the Territories, or new States, and the United States, but in consequence of having no power to enforce its decrees on the Federal questions which were clearly within the scope of its expressly delegated powers. The radical defects in the Articles of Confederation were found to consist in the fact that it was a mere league between sovereign States, and not a Federal Government with its appropriate departments—Executive, Legislative and Judicial—each clothed with authority to perform and carry into effect its own peculiar functions. The Confederation having no power to enforce compliance with its resolves, "the consequence was, that though in theory the resolutions of Congress were equivalent to laws, yet in practice they were found to be mere recommendations, which the States, like other sovereignties, observed or disregarded according to their own good-will and gracious pleasure." Congress could not impose duties, collect taxes, raise armies, or do any other act essential to the existence of government, without the voluntary consent and coöperation of each of the States. Congress could resolve, but could not carry its resolutions into effect—could recommend to the States to provide a revenue for the necessities of the Federal Government, but could not use the means necessary to the collection of the revenue when the States failed to comply—could recommend to the States to provide an army for the general defence, and apportion among the States their respective quotas, but could not enlist the men and order them into the Federal service. For these reasons a Federal Government, with its appropriate departments, acting directly upon the individual citizens, with authority to enforce its decrees to the extent of its delegated powers, and not dependent upon the voluntary action of the several States in their corporate capacity, became indispensable as a substitute for the government of the Confederation.

It was necessary to give this exact definition of Slavery in the Constitution in order to satisfy the people of the South as well as of the North. The slaveholding States would never consent for a moment that their domestic relations—and especially their right of property in their slaves—should be dependent upon Federal authority, or that Congress should have any power over the subject—either to extend, confine, or restrain it; much less to protect or regulate it—lest, under the pretence of protection and regulation, the Federal Government, under the influence of the strong and increasing Anti-Slavery sentiment which prevailed at that period, might destroy the institution, and divest those rights of property in slaves which were sacred under the laws and constitutions of their respective States so long as the Federal Government had no power to interfere with the subject.

In like manner the non-slaveholding States, while they were entirely willing to provide for the surrender of all fugitive slaves—as is conclusively shown by the unanimous vote of all the States in the Convention for the provision now under consideration—and to leave each State perfectly free to hold slaves under its own laws, and by virtue of its own separate and exclusive authority, so long as it pleased, and to abolish it when it chose, were unwilling to become responsible for its existence by incorporating it into the Constitution as a national institution, to be protected and regulated, extended and controlled by Federal authority, regardless of the wishes of the people, and in defiance of the local laws of the several States and Territories. For these opposite reasons the Southern and Northern States united in giving a unanimous vote in the Convention for that provision of the Constitution which recognizes Slavery as a local institution in the several States where it exists, "under the laws thereof," and provides for the surrender of fugitive slaves. * * * *

It only remains to be shown that the Compromise measures of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 are in perfect harmony with, and a faithful embodiment of the principles herein enforced. A brief history of those measures will disclose the principles upon which they are founded.

On the 29th of January, 1850, Mr. CLAY introduced into the Senate a series of resolutions upon the Slavery question, which were intended to form the basis of the subsequent legislation upon that subject. Pending the discussion of these resolutions, the Chairman of the Committee on Territories prepared and reported to the Senate, on the 25th of March, two bills—one for the admission of California into the Union of States, and the other for the organization of the Territories of Utah and New-Mexico, and for the adjustment of the disputed boundary with the State of Texas, which were read twice and printed for the use of the Senate. On the 19th of April a Select Committee of thirteen was appointed, on motion of Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi, of which Mr. CLAY was Chairman, and to which were referred all pending propositions relating to the Slavery question. On the 8th of May, Mr. CLAY, from the select committee of thirteen, submitted to the Senate an elaborate report covering all the points in controversy, accompanied by a bill, which is usually known as the "Omnibus Bill." By reference to the provisions of this bill, as it appears on the files of the Senate, it will be seen that it is composed of the two printed bills which had been reported by the Committee on Territories on the 25th of March previous; and that the only material change in its provisions, involving an important and essential principle, is to be found in the tenth section, which prescribes and defines the powers of the Territorial Legislature. In the bill, as reported by the Committee on Territories, the legislative power of the Territories extended to "all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States," *without excepting African Slavery*; while the bill, as reported by the committee of thirteen, conferred the same power on the Territorial Legislature, *with the exception of African Slavery*. This portion of the section in its original form reads thus:

> "*And be it further enacted* that the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposition of the soil."

To which the Committee of thirteen added these words: "*Nor in respect to African Slavery.*" When the bill came up for action on the 15th of May, Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, said:

> "I offer the following amendment. To strike out, in the sixth line of the tenth section, the words '*in respect to African Slavery*,' and insert the words '*with those rights of property growing out of the institution of African Slavery as it exists in any of the States of the Union.*' The object of the amendment is to prevent the Territorial Legislature from legislating against the rights of property growing out of the institution of Slavery........ It will leave to the Territorial Legislatures those rights and powers which are essentially necessary, not only to the preservation of property, but to the peace of the Territory. It will leave the right to make such police regulations as are necessary to prevent disorder, and which will be absolutely necessary with such property as that to secure its beneficial use to its owner. With this brief explanation I submit the amendment."

Mr. CLAY, in reply to Mr. DAVIS, said:

> "I am not perfectly sure that I comprehend the full meaning of the amendment offered by the Senator from Mississippi. If I do, I think he accomplishes nothing by striking out the clause now in the bill and inserting that which he proposes to insert. The clause now in the bill is, that the Territorial legislation shall not extend to anything respecting African Slavery within the Territory. The effect of retaining the clause as reported by the Committee will be this: That if in any of the Territories Slavery now exists, it shall not be abolished by the Territorial Legislature; and if in any of the Territories Slavery does not now exist, it can not be introduced by the Territorial Legislature. The clause itself was introduced into the bill by the Committee for the purpose of tying up the hands of the Territorial Legislature in respect to legislating at all, one way or the other, upon the subject of African Slavery. It was intended to leave the legislation and the law of the respective Territories in the condition in which the Act will find them. I stated on a former occasion that I did not, in Committee, vote for the amendment to insert the clause, though it was proposed to be introduced by a majority of the Committee. I attached very little consequence to it at the time, and I attach very little to it at present. It is perhaps of no particular importance whatever. Now, Sir, if I understand the measure proposed by the Senator from Mississippi, it aims at the same thing. I do not understand him as proposing that if any one shall carry slaves into the Territory—although by the laws of the Territory he cannot take them there—the legislative hands of the Territorial government should be so tied as to prevent it saying he shall not enjoy the fruits of their labor. If the Senator from Mississippi means to say that—"

Mr. DAVIS:

> "I do mean to say it."

Mr. CLAY:

> "If the object of the Senator is to provide that slaves may be introduced into the Territory contrary to the *lex loci*, and, being introduced, nothing shall be done by the Legislature to impair the rights of owners to hold slaves thus brought contrary to the local laws, *I certainly cannot vote for it*. In doing so I shall repeat again the expression of opinion which I announced at an early period of the session."

Here we find the line distinctly drawn between those who contended for the right to carry slaves into the Territories and hold them in defiance of the local law, and those who contended that such right was subject to the local law of the Territory. During the progress of the discussion on the same day, Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, said:

> "We are giving, or proposing to give, a government to a Territory, which act rests upon the basis of our right to make such provision. We suppose we have a right to confer power. If so, we may mark out the limit to which they may legislate, and are bound not to confer power beyond that which exists in Congress. If we give them power to legislate beyond that, we commit a fraud or usurpation, as it may be done openly, covertly, or indirectly."

To which Mr. CLAY replied:

> "Now, Sir, I only repeat what I have had occasion to say before, that while I am willing to stand aside and make no legislative enactment one way or the other—to lay off the Territories without the Wilmot Proviso on the one hand, with which I understand we are threatened, or without an attempt to introduce a clause for the introduction of slavery into the Territories. While I am for rejecting both the one and the other, I am content that the law as it exists shall prevail; and if there be any diversity of opinion as to what it means, I am willing that it shall be settled by the highest judicial authority of the country. While I am content thus to abide the result, I must say that I cannot vote for any express provision recognizing the right to carry slaves there."

To which Mr. DAVIS rejoined, that:

> "It is said our Revolution grew out of a Preamble; and I hope we have something of the same character of the hardy men of the Revolution who first commenced the war with the mother country—something of the spirit of that bold Yankee who said he had a right to go to Concord, and that go he would; and who, in the maintenance of that right met his death at the hands of a British sentinel. Now, Sir, if our right to carry slaves into these Territories be a constitutional right, it is our first duty to maintain it."

Pending the discussion which ensued, Mr. DAVIS, at the suggestion of friends, modified his amendment, from time to time, until it assumed the following shape:

> "Nor to introduce or exclude African Slavery, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed as to prevent said Territorial Legislature from passing such laws as may be necessary for the protection of the rights of property of every kind which may have been, or may be hereafter, conformably to the Constitution of the United States, held in or introduced into said Territory."

To which, on the same day, Mr. CHASE, of Ohio, offered the following amendment:

> "Provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing or permitting the introduction of Slavery or the holding of persons as property within said Territory." * * * *

With reference to the protection of property in slaves, Mr. DOUGLAS said:

> "I have a word to say to the honorable Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. DAVIS.) He insists that I am not in favor of protecting property, and that his amendment is offered for the purpose of protecting property under the Constitution. Now, Sir, I ask you what authority he has for assuming that? Do I not desire to protect property because I wish to allow the people to pass such laws as they deem proper respecting their rights to property, without any exception? He might just as well say that I am opposed to protecting property in merchandise, in steamboats, in cattle, in real estate, as to say that I am opposed to protecting property of any other description; for I desire to put them all on an equality, and allow the people to make their own laws in respect to the whole of them."

Mr. CASS said, (referring to the amendments offered by Mr. DAVIS and Mr. CHASE:)

> "Now with respect to the amendments. I shall vote against them both, and then I shall vote in favor of striking out the restriction in the Bill upon the power of the Territorial governments. I said so upon this ground. I was opposed, as the honorable Senator from Kentucky has declared he was, to the insertion of this prohibition by the Committee. I consider it inexpedient and unconstitutional. I have already stated my belief that the rightful power of internal legislation in the Territories belongs to the people."

After further discussion the vote was taken by yeas and nays on the amendment of Mr. CHASE, and decided in the negative: Yeas, 25; Nays, 30. The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, it was also rejected: Yeas, 25; Nays, 30. Whereupon Mr. SEWARD offered the following amendment:

> "Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than by conviction for crime, shall ever be allowed in either of said Territories of Utah and New Mexico."

Which was rejected—Yeas, 23; Nays, 33.

On the 14th of August the bill for the organization of the Territory of New-Mexico was taken up, and amended so as to conform fully to the provisions of the Utah Act in respect to the power of the Territorial Legislature over "all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution," without excepting African Slavery, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without a division; and on the next day the bill was passed—Yeas, 27; Nays, 10.

These two bills were sent to the House of Representatives, and passed that body without any alteration in respect to the power of the Territorial Legislatures over the subject of Slavery, and were approved by President FILLMORE, Sept. 9, 1850.

* * * * * *

In 1856, the Democratic Party, assembled in National Convention at Cincinnati, declared by a unanimous vote of the delegates from every State in the Union, that

> "The American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the 'Slavery question,' upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservatism of the Union—non-intervention by Congress with Slavery in State and Territory, or in the District of Columbia;"
>
> "That this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in National Conventions—ratified by the people in the election of 1852—and rightly applied to the organization of the Territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and to the admission of new States, with or without domestic Slavery as they may elect, the equal rights of all will be preserved intact—the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate—and the perpetuity and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing in peace and harmony any future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a Republican form of Government."

In accepting the nomination of this Convention, Mr. BUCHANAN, in a letter dated June 16, 1856, said:

> "The agitation on the question of domestic Slavery has too long distracted and divided the people of this Union, and alienated their affections from each other. The agitation has assumed many forms since its commencement, but it now seems to be directed chiefly to the Territories; and judging from its present character, I think we may safely anticipate that it is rapidly approaching a 'finality.' The recent legislation of Congress, respecting domestic Slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority promises, ere long, to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, *shall decide for themselves whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.*"

This exposition of the history of these measures shows conclusively that the authors of the Compromise Measures of 1850, and of the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, as well as the members of the Continental Congress in 1774, and the founders of our system of government subsequent to the Revolution, regarded the people of the Territories and Colonies as political Communities which were entitled to a free and exclusive power of legistion in their Provincial legislatures, where their representation could alone be preserved, in all cases of taxation and internal polity. The right pertains to the people collectively as a law-abiding and peaceful community, and not to the isolated individuals who may wander upon the public domain in violation of law. It can only be exercised where there are inhabitants sufficient to constitute a government, and capable of performing its various functions and duties—a fact to be ascertained and determined by Congress. Whether the number shall be fixed at ten, fifteen, or twenty thousand inhabitants does not affect the principle.

The principle, under our political system, is *that every distinct political community, loyal to the Constitution and the Union, is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of self-government in respect to their local concerns and internal polity, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.*

The Reunion at Newport.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES, with its four columns of report of the proceedings at the "Reunion of the Sons and Daughters of Newport," was in my hands in less than sixteen hours after the last speech was uttered and the 6,000 voices had joined in singing the Doxology. In this space of time the whole had been reported, set up, printed, and traveled 300 miles! This does really tax one's belief. To what a system have you carried the matter of news-gathering!

Among some of the statements made at the reunion, and which your reporter had, doubtless, neither space nor time to present, or which were given in the speeches delivered at a late hour of the night to the wonderfully patient audience, there were some of general interest, worth noting.

It was declared that the first lectures on anatomy and surgery ever delivered in public in America, were delivered here by Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER; that the first instance of the performance of *vaccination* occurred here; the first building to be lighted with gas, in this country was here; the first fight of a *fleet* of the American Navy was under the command and principally manned by Newport men; the first sea-fight of the revolution was that of the taking of the *Gaspee* in Narragansett Bay, and that the first resistance to "taxation without representation" was made in a protest from this Colony. A copy, and perhaps the only one existing, of which is preserved in London.

To these statements of the past may be added some memorable facts concerning the celebration itself, viz:

1. There was more provision prepared than even the vast company could use, and all of it good.
2. That there was not an accident or disturbance.
3. There was not, so far as is known, a single pocket picked.
4. There was not any arrest nor the necessity for any.

Whether there is anything unusual in these facts, every reader of yours will know as well as your humble servant.

W. H.

Foreign Items.

An interesting work has just left the press of MM. FIRMIN DIDOT, Paris. It consists of letters from MARY Queen of Scots to BOTHWELL, and documents regarding the murder of DARNLEY and the execution of MARY—letters and documents accurately printed after the original text. The book forms a sequel to the collection of Prince LABANOFF, and is edited by M. A. TEULET.

Foreign journals now state that the production of Herr WAGNER's new opera, "Tristan und Ysolde," was to have taken place at Carlsruhe very soon, may possibly be deferred, owing to Continental discomforts.

Italian journals have, even now, time to mention a new lady—a Signora VIRGINIA CONTI, who, they say, is to be a great singer. Madame PASTA is, secondly, said to take a peculiar interest in her training.

The Royal Society of Northern Antiquties, at Copenhagen, has held its Annual Meeting at the Palace of Christiansborg; His Majesty, King HENRY VII., President of the Society, occupying the Chair.

On taking leave of his public at Drury Lane Theatre, on Satdrday week, Mr. E. T. SMITH announced that he had been no loser by his Italian performances of 1859.

Mme. JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT is about to resume concert singing; and to take a tour in Ireland accompanied by Herr JOACHIM.

Naval Intelligence.

The steamer *Fulton* dropped down to Hampton Roads from Norfolk, Aug. 22. The following is a correct list of her officers: *Commander*—GABRIEL G. WILLIAMSON. *Lieutenants*—First, Egbert Thompson; Second, James H. Rochelle; Third, Edward E. Potter. *Purser*—Calvin C. Jackson. *Passed Assistant Surgeon*—Francis M. Gunnel. *Master*—William E. Evans. *Engineers*—Chief, George W. Alexander; Third Assistants, James DeKraft, George H. Riely, Robert L. Harris, and Henry Wright. *Captain's Clerk*—Alfred P. Hulse. *Purser's Clerk*—Wm. J. Bennett. *Orderly Sergeant*—Thos. Bowe, in charge of marines.

ENDURANCE OF HUNGER AND THIRST.—The *Independent*, of Benham, Texas, gives an account of a horse, which, having escaped from its owner, was found seven weeks afterwards in a thicket about a mile and a half from the house. When he escaped he carried off with him a length of twenty-five feet of rope which was tied to his neck, and which, dragging on the ground, had caught in a bush and kept him securely fastened all that time. Unfortunately the rope had so caught that he only had twelve feet of tether to play upon. During his bondage he had of course cleared a circle around him, and in addition to the grass within his reach he had bitten off two elm saplings four inches in diameter, and eaten the stumps to the very ground, and also the trunks and limbs so far as his lariat would reach. No rain had fallen during the period to wet the ground, and in the last four weeks it had not even sprinkled. The horse was an "American" horse, of good size, and fat when he escaped—when found he was a perfect skeleton. Great caution was observed in giving him water and food after he was found, and he rapidly recovered his flesh, and at last accounts was doing well.

The Western *Christian Advocate*, the Methodist organ of Cincinnati, fears a serious destruction of the Church North from the Slavery question. Its leading editorial this week reviews the agitation of the question in the North, and strongly anti-slavery as it is, and always has been, it is opposed to the General Rule, so as to debar entirely slaveholders from the Church. The article closes, "We have learned that in certain localities the friends of the Providence rule and the friends of the prohibitory chapter, will unite to break down all attempts to alter the General Rule, and insist upon a chapter which shall exclude indiscriminately every slaveholder from the Church."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 26, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 18 bbls. Ashes, 7,617 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Rye Flour, 450 bags Corn Meal, 6 843 bushels Wheat, 600 bushels Corn, 184 bushels Rye, 3,784 bushels Oats, 129 pkgs. Provisions, and 904 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, only small lots of Pots at $5 25; and Pearls at $5 37½ ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Sales of 1,500 ℔s American Yellow have been reported at 36c.@38c. ⅌ ℔.

CANDLES—Are in fair demand at full prices.

COCOA—We have heard of sales of 350 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 260 bags Maracaibo, part at 12c.; 170 bags Rio at 11⅞c.; and 700 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COPPER—Is moderately inquired for at former prices.

COTTON—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 1,250 bales at previous quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔	9⅛	9⅛	9¼	9⅜
Middling, ⅌ ℔	11¾	11⅞	12⅛	12⅜
Middling Fair, ⅌ ℔	12⅞	13⅛	13⅜	13¾

DRY GOODS—The volume of business is increasing, but not as rapidly or as regularly as had been anticipated by sellers. The demand from the South has been good, while Western merchants are purchasing reservedly. Domestic Cottons and Woolens, of fancy styles, have been in request, at, however, somewhat less satisfactory prices, save for really desirable fabrics. Standard Cottons and Woolens have not been actively sought after. Importers generally continue to complain of the backwardness of the demand for Foreign Goods, and some of them are disposed to force sales at auction. Yet previous prices of really choice productions are mainly adhered to. The importations, this week, have been much lighter than those of last week, as have been likewise the amounts of goods marketed. In each item, however, there is an excess over the total entries, and amounts marketed, of the corresponding weeks of last year, and the year preceding. The auction sales are increasing in number and attractiveness. The sales, to day, were well attended, and resulted, in the main, satisfactorily.

DYEWOODS—The principal sales have been 600 tons St. Domingo Logwood, part, if not all, for export, at $14@$14 25 ⅌ ton.

FISH—The current movements in Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel are limited; prices, however, are sustained. Box Herring are in demand at uniform rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand has been quite vigorous, to-day, for desirable lots of State and Western Flour. Prices of State and Ohio have improved, and the market for other kinds favors sellers. The reported transactions reach 12,350 bbls., including inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4 35@$4 65; extra do. at $4 75 @$5, for old and $5@$5 10 for new; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 35@ 4 60; extra Wisconsin, old and new, at $4 75@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, poor old to very choice new, $4 75@$6 50; inferior extra Ohio at $5 @$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 40 for very poor to good old, and $5 45@$5 65 for ordinary to choice new ⅌ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$3 25@ 4 25
Standard Superfine State	4 35@ 4 65
Extra State	4 75@ 5 10
Standard Superfine Western	4 35@ 4 60
Extra Wisconsin	4 75@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 75@ 6 50
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 00@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 15@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 05@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 50@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 90@ 6 75
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 10@ 7 50

Southern Flour continues in lively request, at buoyant rates. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,800 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$5 55 for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 60@$7 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, the highest rate for new Richmond City ⅌ bbl. About 240 bbls. extra Canadian changed hands at $5@$5 75, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $3 50@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $3 90@$3 95 for Jersey, and $4 15 @$4 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales have been reported of 350 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins at former rates; 1,500 bags African Peanuts at $1 55 ⅌ bushel; and 100 bags Princess Almonds on private terms.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving in very small quantities Holders, generally, manifest much firmness. The prices which they ask exceed the views of most buyers. The latter are not making any extensive purchases. Millers buy very sparingly. Shippers are not in market, as their limits are far below prevailing rates. We have heard of sales of 12,600 bushels, including new mixed Michigan at $1 30; ordinary old white Western at $1 10; prime old red Western (Winter) at $1 10; unsound Chicago Spring at a price not ascertained; prime new white Kentucky at $1 50; very inferior to good new white Southern at $1 30@$1 42; and good to choice new red Southern at $1 25@$1 30, ⅌ bushel. Corn is depressed and prices are lower, the closing tendency being favorable to buyers. Sales have been reported of 20,000 bushels at 77c.@78c. for poor and common, old mixed Western, in store; 78c. for damaged new do. do.; 80c.@82½c. for poor to prime new do. do.; and 84½c. for choice yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in moderate demand at 78c.@80c. ⅌ bushel. Oats continue in request, including Canada at 41c.@43c.; Western, 39c.@42c.; State, 38c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 33c.@ 37c.; Southern, 30c.@36c., ⅌ bushel. Barley rules dull and nominal, at from 50c.@70c., ⅌ bushel. A sale of 4 500 bushels poor California was reported at 60c. ⅌ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuffs Trade, Aug. 24, 1859.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Last week.	Prev's week.	Last week.	Prev's week.
Flour, bbls	14,592	6,112	9,680	6,228
Wheat, bush	190,288	145,496	152 966	84,548
Corn, bush	158,142	122 262	186,974	139 538
Oats, bush	42,192	22,455	11,353	19,259
Rye, bush	7,483	4,237	1,265	1 960
Barley, bush	1,815	1,613	104	217

Reducing the Flour to Wheat, there has been received during the week, 204,880 bushels Wheat and 471,880 bushels of all kinds of Grain—against 326,623 bushels received the week previous, and 920,012 bushels received during the corresponding week last year. The total receipts and shipments of Flour and Grain since the 1st of January, compared with receipts and shipments up to the same period in 1858, are as follows:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1859.	1858.	1859.	1858.
Flour, bbls	252 645	273,676	230,004	227,685
Wheat, bush	1,893,040	6,181,761	1,513 299	5,713 468
Corn, bush	3,448 606	5,375,566	2,677,153	4,634,392
Oats, bush	476 288	1,729,017	325,988	1,249,928
Rye, bush	49,899	—	9 484	—
Barley, bush	129,225	183,937	50,757	72,872

As the table given above shows, the movement of produce has increased considerably during the past week, and business of all kinds has assumed a more healthy tone.—*Chicago Press and Tribune.*

HAY—Sales have been reported of 500 bales North River at previous figures.

HEMP—Manila continues in good request, chiefly at 6⅛c. ⅌ ℔, eight months' credit. Other kinds are quiet, though quoted firm.

HIDES—The market has been more active this week, and the trade have paid an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ ℔, on Buenos Ayres. Most of our importers are still withholding their stocks from the market, and are not willing sellers at present prices. The principal sales have been: 19,000 dry California, 23c.@24c.; 7,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 26½c.; 5,000 dry Buenos Ayres, in bond, 26c.; 2,000 dry Savanilla, 17c.; 1,500 dry Maracaibo, 20c.; 1,200 dry Rio Hache, 19½c.; 2,000 dry salted Paita, and 2,000 dry Texas, on private terms; all 6 months' credit.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy at 8c. @14c. for last year's crop, and 3½c.@7c. for old, ⅌ ℔.

IRON—The transactions have been limited; prices have not varied much. 170 tons Scotch Pig have been disposed of, in lots, at $23@$24, chiefly at $23 50@$24 ⅌ ton.

LEAD—Has been moderately sought after at former prices.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been fair at a slight improvement over last week's rates. The week's movements have been as follows:

SOLE.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts, sides	78,400	5,900
Sales, sides	72,200	5,600
Stock at the close, sides	232,600	14,900

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of small lots New-Orleans at 42c.; and 130 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 24½c.@26c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request, including Common at $1 50 ⅌ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine is in demand, chiefly at 44½c.@45c. ⅌ gallon, but holders are generally claiming a shade higher rates, thereby restricting operations.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous quotations.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered, and has declined to $14 25 for Mess, and $10@$10 30 for prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales 4 250 bbls., including 2,000 bbls. Mess at $14, and 1,000 bbls. Prime at $10 25, both deliverable in September, $500 and $250, respectively, having been paid for the privilege of delivering. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams at 8¼c.@8½c. and Shoulders at 6⅞c.@7c., ⅌ ℔. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard has not varied. Sales to day 300 tcs. and bbls., common to choice, at 10¼c.@11c. ⅌ ℔. Beef continues quiet at old rates; sales 225 bbls., in lots, at $8@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$12 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $7@$8 for Country Mess, and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams $15@ $18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at 16c. @22c. for State; 13c.@17½c. for Ohio, ⅌ ℔. Cheese continues in fair request at from 5½c.@9½c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 125 tcs., in lots, at $3 25@$4 37 ⅌ 100 ℔s., chiefly within the range.

SOAP—Sales 70 boxes Castile, in lots, at 9c. ⅌ ℔.

SPELTER—Plates, 5c.@5¼c. ⅌ ℔. Sales 75 tons.

SUGARS—Have been in lively request at rather higher and rising prices. Sales to-day 1,500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 5¾c.@7½c., 203 hhds. and 9 bbls. Porto Rico, at 5⅞c.@7⅞c. mainly at 5¾c.; 37 hhds. New-Orleans, at 6¼c.; 333 bbls. Mexican, at 5¼c., and 336 boxes Havana, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Continues quiet; sales since Tuesday last having been confined to 18 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c.@11½c.; 17 cases Seed Leaf, at 6c.; with 42 bales Havana, and 110 bales Yara, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported to-day of 300 bbls., in lots, at 27c.@27¼c., closing heavily at 27c. ⅌ gallon.

WHALEBONE—Sales 2,000 ℔s. Polar at 90c.; 14,000 ℔s. Ochotsk at 84c.; and 1,000 ℔s. South Sea at 70c. ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 2 300 bales Cotton, at 5-16d. @ ⅜d. ⅌ ℔; 600 bales Resin at 2s.; 220 tierces Beef at 2s. 6d.; and 300 tierces Lard at 17s 6d. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake on private terms. For Hamburg, by steamer, 150 bales Cotton at ⅜d.; and 50 tons measurement goods, at 35s. @ 40s. For Antwerp, 600 bags Coffee, at ½d. ⅌ ℔; and 60 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Aug. 26, 1859.

MEATS.

The demand has been quite limited, during the past week. Prices have favored buyers, and in a few instances, some concessions have been made. The weather, within the past two or three days, has tended to depress the market, by lessening the consumption.

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ ℔	14 @ 18
Beef, chuck roast, ⅌ ℔	10 @ 13
Beef, second cut chuck, ⅌ ℔	8 @ 10
Beef, rounds, ⅌ ℔	8 @ 12
Beef, rumps, ⅌ ℔	10 @ 12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ ℔	— @ 18
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ ℔	13 @ 16
Beef, rump steak, ⅌ ℔	11 @ 14
Beef, corned rumps, ⅌ ℔	10 @ 12½
Beef, corned plates and navels, ⅌ ℔	8 @ 10
Beef, coarse corned	6 @ 8
Mutton, hind quarters, ⅌ ℔	9½ @ 12
Mutton, fore quarters, ⅌ ℔	7 @ 10
Mutton, legs, ⅌ ℔	10 @ 12½
Mutton, shoulders, ⅌ ℔	6 @ 8
Mutton, chops, ⅌ ℔	12 @ 14
Lamb, Spring, ⅌ ℔	12 @ 14
Veal, hind quarters, ⅌ ℔	10 @ 12
Veal, fore quarters, ⅌ ℔	6 @ 8
Veal cutlets, ⅌ ℔	16 @ 18
Pork, fresh, ⅌ ℔	11 @ 11½
Pork, salted, ⅌ ℔	10½ @ 11½
Pork, jowls, ⅌ ℔	10½ @ 11
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50 @2 25
Soup Meats, ⅌ ℔	5 @ 8
Smoked Beef, ⅌ ℔	12 @ 14
Bacon, ⅌ ℔	12 @ 14
Hams, ⅌ ℔	12 @ 15
Shoulders, ⅌ ℔	10 @ 11
Tongues, each	69 @ 81
Lard, ⅌ ℔	12 @ 13
Lard, by the tub, ⅌ ℔	11½ @ 12½
Sausages, City made, ⅌ ℔	12 @ —
Tripe, ⅌ ℔	6 @ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Have been in fair request at, however, somewhat unsettled prices. Supplies have been moderate generally.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ⅌ ℔	20 @ 25
Chickens, Broilers, ⅌ pair	50 @ 75
Fowls, Bucks' Co., ⅌ ℔	16 @ 19
Fowls, ⅌ ℔	13 @ 16
Turkeys, ⅌ ℔	16 @ 19
Geese, Spring, each	1 00 @1 75
Ducks, ⅌ pair	87 @1 75
Pigeons, Squab, ⅌ dozen	2 25 @2 75
Pigeons, Wild, ⅌ dozen	1 50 @1 75
Woodcock, ⅌ dozen	4 25 @5 25
Woodcock, ⅌ pair	50 @ 75
Snipe, Yellow Leg, ⅌ dozen	1 75 @2 25
Snipe, Dowitcher, ⅌ dozen	1 37 @1 75
Snipe, Ox-eye, ⅌ dozen	31 @ 44
Reed Birds, ⅌ doz	75 @ —

FISH

Have generally advanced materially, the available supplies having been inadequate to the demand, and dealers state that, in some instances, they have been unable to more than partially meet the requirements of their best customers. The weather during the past few days has not been favorable to the fishermen, and many fishing smacks have had to return to port, without any fish. Hence the scarcity in the market.

Salmon, ⅌ ℔	50 @ —
Mackerel, Spanish, ⅌ ℔	30 @ —
Codfish, ⅌ ℔	7 @ —
Halibut, ⅌ ℔	12 @ —
Blackfish, ⅌ ℔	10 @ —
Bluefish, ⅌ ℔	8 @ —
Eels, ⅌ ℔	12 @ —
Flounders, ⅌ ℔	8 @ —
Striped Bass, ⅌ ℔	12 @ 15
Sea Bass, ⅌ ℔	10 @ 12
King-fish, ⅌ ℔	15 @ —
Weak-fish, ⅌ ℔	10 @ —
Haddock, ⅌ ℔	6 @ —
Porgies, ⅌ ℔	7 @ —
Turtle, ⅌ ℔	12 @ —
Sheep's-head, ⅌ ℔	30 @ —
Herring, fresh, ⅌ dozen	20 @ 25
Oysters, ⅌ 100	50 @1 25
Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100	1 25 @1 50
Clams, ⅌ 100	25 @ 50
Lobsters, ⅌ ℔	6 @ 7
Salmon, City smoked, ⅌ ℔	16 @ 18
Salmon, Nova Scotia, smoked, ⅌ ℔	18 @ 20
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ ℔	12 @ 15
Codfish, pickled, ⅌ ℔	4 @ 5
Codfish, dry, ⅌ ℔	4 @ 5
Mackerel, pickled, each	8 @ 12
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ ℔	11 @ 13
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ ℔	8 @ 10
Sturgeon, smoked, ⅌ ℔	10 @ 12
Alewives, per 100	1 00 @1 50
Alewives, each	— @ 2

VEGETABLES.

Business has been moderately active during the week. Supplies have been good. The principal changes in prices have been favorable to purchasers.

Potatoes, Peach-blows, ⅌ bbl	$2 50 @ $2 75
Potatoes, Mercer, ⅌ bbl	2 25 @ 2 50
Potatoes, Pinkeyes, ⅌ bbl	1 50 @ 1 75
Potatoes, Junes, ⅌ bbl	1 25 @ 1 50
Potatoes, ⅌ bush	62 @ 87
Potatoes, ⅌ half peck	12 @ 15
Potatoes, Sweet, Delaware, ⅌ bbl	4 00 @ —
Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ⅌ bbl	3 50 @ —
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ bush	1 25 @ 1 50
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ half peck	25 @ —
Turnips, ⅌ basket	62 @ 75
Turnips, ⅌ dozen bunches	50 @ 62
Turnips, ⅌ bunch	5 @ 6
Carrots, ⅌ dozen bunches	— @ 44
Carrots, ⅌ bunch	— @ 4
Beets, ⅌ dozen bunches	— @ 44
Beets, ⅌ bunch	— @ 4
Onions, ⅌ bushel	1 00 @1 25
Onions, ⅌ peck	— @ 37
Onions, ⅌ dozen bunches	— @ 50
Onions, ⅌ bunch	— @ 5
Cabbage, ⅌ dozen	31 @ 75
Cabbage, each	3 @ 8
Tomatoes, ⅌ basket	37 @ 50
Tomatoes, ⅌ half-peck	10 @ 12
Tomatoes, ⅌ quart can	25 @ —
Green Corn, ⅌ hundred	87 @1 00
Green Peas, ⅌ peck	50 @ —
Shelled Peas, ⅌ quart	25 @ —
Beans, Lima, ⅌ bushel	75 @1 00
Beans, Lima, ⅌ half peck	31 @ —
Beans, Lima, shelled, ⅌ quart	18 @ —
Beans, String, ⅌ bushel	50 @ 62
Beans, ⅌ half-peck	12 @ —
Cucumbers, per dozen	10 @ 12
Watermelons, each	12 @ 50
Muskmelons, each	3 @ 25
Squashes, ⅌ basket	50 @ —
Squashes, new, each	3 @ 5
Salad, ⅌ head	— @ 3
Chicory, ⅌ head	— @ 3
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	— @ 3
Sorrell, ⅌ basket	62 @ —
Sorrell, ⅌ peck	25 @ —
Egg Plant, ⅌ dozen	87 @1 25
Salsify, ⅌ bunch	— @ 8
Shives, ⅌ bunch	2 @ —
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	— @ 6
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	10 @ —
Okra, ⅌ 100	25 @ —
Mint, ⅌ bunch	1 @ 2

FRUIT.

The inquiry for domestic has been good, while that for foreign has been quite limited. Lawton Blackberries have disappeared, as have likewise Currants, Belle and Burgamot Pears, and Damson Plums. We add to our list this week, Crab Apples, Washington Pears—a sweet, juicy variety—and Washington Bolmar Gage Plums, which can claim a local origin and are an excellent fruit, the flesh being firm, sweet, and easily separated from the stone.

Apples, ⅌ bbl	1 75 @4 00
Apples, ⅌ peck	37 @ 75
Apples, ⅌ half-peck	20 @ 37
Apples, Crab, ⅌ half-peck	50 @ —
Apples, Crab, ⅌ quart	12½ @ —
Blackberries, ⅌ quart	8 @ 12
Grapes, hot-house, ⅌ ℔	50 @ 75
Peaches, ⅌ basket	1 50 @5 00
Peaches, ⅌ half peck	37 @1 00
Peaches, ⅌ quart	10 @ 25
Pears, Bartlett, ⅌ half peck	75 @1 25
Pears, Bartlett, ⅌ quart	18 @ 31
Pears, Bergaloo, ⅌ half peck	1 00 @1 25
Pears, Bergaloo, ⅌ quart	25 @ 31
Pears, Seckel, ⅌ half peck	1 00 @1 50
Pears, Seckel, ⅌ quart	25 @ 37½
Pears, Washington, ⅌ half peck	75 @1 00
Pears, Washington, ⅌ quart	18 @ 25
Pears, Cooking, ⅌ bushel	1 00 @1 25
Pears, Cooking, ⅌ half peck	25 @ 37
Pears, Cooking, ⅌ quart	7 @ 10
Plums, Magnum Bonum Gage, ⅌ hf. pk.	1 00 @1 50
Plums, Magnum Bonum Gage, ⅌ quart.	25 @ —
Plums, Green Gage, ⅌ half peck	75 @1 00
Plums, Green Gage, ⅌ quart	18 @ 25
Plums, Blue Gage, ⅌ half peck	50 @ 75
Plums, Blue Gage, ⅌ quart	12 @ 18
Plums, Wash'n Bolmar Gage, ⅌ hf. peck.	1 00 @1 25
Plums, Wash'n Bolmar Gage, ⅌ quart.	25 @ 31
Whortleberries, ⅌ quart	8 @ 12
Citron, preserved, ⅌ ℔	25 @ —
Oranges, ⅌ dozen	12 @ 50
Lemons, ⅌ dozen	6 @ 25
Pineapples, ⅌ dozen	1 00 @2 00
Pineapples, each	10 @ 20
Cocoanuts, ⅌ doz	50 @ —
Dates, ⅌ ℔	— @ 10
Raisins, ⅌ ℔	10 @ 12
Currants, ⅌ ℔	8 @ 10
Prunes, ⅌ ℔	8 @ —

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Business has been spiritless during the week. Prices of Butter, Cheese and Eggs show no quotable changes. New White Clover Honey is beginning to come into market. It sells by the pound at our highest quotation.

Butter, State, ⅌ ℔	18 @ 25
Butter, Orange County, ⅌ ℔	26 @ 27
Butter, Orange County, by the pail, ⅌ ℔	25 @ 26
Butter, Ohio, ⅌ ℔	17 @ 22
Cheese, ⅌ ℔	10 @ 11
Eggs, seven for	12 @ —
Eggs, fifteen for	25 @ —
Eggs, sixty-four for	1 00 @ —
Honey, ⅌ can	— @ 50
Honey, ⅌ bottle	— @ 50
Honey, ⅌ ℔	20 @ 25

PICKLES, PRESERVES, &c.

Pepper Mangoes, ⅌ doz	— @ 37
Mangoes, each	— @ 4
New-York Peppers, ⅌ 100	37 @ 62
Gherkins, ⅌ 100	31 @ 37
Pickled Onions, ⅌ quart	12 @ —
Horse Radish, ⅌ pint bottle	15 @ —
Horse Radish, dry, ⅌ ℔	12½ @ —
Sauer Kraut, ⅌ quart	6 @ —
Sardines, ⅌ box	20 @ 25
Sweet Oil, ⅌ quart bottle	31 @ 37
Catsup, Tomato, ⅌ pint bottle	12½ @ —
Catsup, Tomato, ⅌ gallon	— @ 58
Catsup, Mushrooms, ⅌ gallon	— @2 58
Green Ginger, ⅌ ℔	25 @ —

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOMAS B. WAY, stand No. 21; FULLER & BAKER, stands Nos. 128 and 160; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; JOSEPH FORSYTH, stands Nos. 262 and 263; J. WILCOX, stands Nos. 358 and 359; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MRS. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

FINDING DROWNED PERSONS BY QUICKSILVER. —A correspondent of the Troy *Times* gives the following narrative of an occurrence at Shrewsbury Lake, Vt., as coming under his own observation:

"The Lake is noted now on account of the death of a young man, a conductor on the Rutland and Burlington Railroad, who was drowned in it a short time ago. At the time, he, with several others, were playing 'rocking the boat,'—making it 'dip water,'—when, unluckily, they were all swamped, and this young man, the best swimmer in the lot, was drowned. After a long and almost hopeless search after the body, a very novel idea was suggested, which, after trial, proved successful in leading to the discovery of his whereabouts. About three ounces of quicksilver were put into a loaf of *brown bread*, well baked, and thrown out into the lake. The loaf was discovered to move directly *against the wind*; soon it stopped, whirled round several times and sunk. They immediately rowed to the place, and threw out the grapplers. The first time they hooked his face; the second time the hook fastened into his boot, and he was hauled into the boat. Where he was found the water was seventy feet deep. In his pockets were a large silver watch and a considerable quantity of silver money, which caused the attraction of the quicksilver, and led to the discovery of his watery grave. The accident, place, and singular circumstances connected with the sad affair render it remarkable.

DRY GOODS.

NOTICE
TO
SKIRT DEALERS.
L. A. OSBORN,
LATE
OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 92 WARREN-STREET, N. Y.,
INVITES THE ATTENTION OF JOBBERS TO THE CELEBRATED
PATENT IMPERIAL
EXTENSION SKIRT,
UNEQUALED FOR QUALITY AND STYLE,

being made of the BEST STEEL, and tempered in a manner that defies competition.

THE IMPERIAL SKIRT

having gained for the manufacturers such notoriety as to make it *impossible to fill all orders immediately*, dealers are requested to hand in their orders as early as possible, in order to get the goods in time for the FALL TRADE.

Parties are also invited to examine our NEW

CHAMPION SKIRT,

which EXCELS ANY AND ALL OTHER SKIRTS EVER INVENTED, being made by an entirely new method, which makes the skirt *much lighter* and *more durable* than any other process now used in the manufacture of Skirts.

Having also bought all of Mr. Vincent's right, title and interest in and to the PATENTS OF OSBORN & VINCENT, parties wishing LICENSE TO MAKE OR SELL SKIRTS under said patents, can obtain the same on liberal terms at the office of the subscriber,

L. A. OSBORN,
No. 92 Warren-st., New-York.

MEN'S AND BOYS'
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
AT WHOLESALE.

Great inducements to Cash and Short-time Buyers. I have now in store a large and well-made Stock of OVERCOATS and BUSINESS SUITS. Also a great variety of other ready-made Garments, made from fine and heavy material, for Southern and Western Trade. Please examine my stock before making your purchases.

N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

361 AND 539
BROADWAY.
JAMES TUCKER'S Fall importations in
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS, and fancy fixings
for the Toilet,
are in, coming in, and will continue
till late in the season.

MME. DEMOREST'S EXCELSIOR AND Woven Skirt Manufactory and wholesale dépôt, No. 375 Broadway. Cheaper than the cheapest, and better than the best. Retail stores, No. 322 Canal-st. and No. 258 Bowery. Best watchspring steel skirt, with 11 hoops, retailed at $1; also, 15, 20 and 30 hoops in proportion. MAD. DEMOREST'S Excelsior Skirt is made without sewing, clasping weaving or gluing; has several great advantages over all others; has no objections; graceful in form; will not slip on the springs, and cannot get out of order. Cannot get out of order!

IMPORTED FROM MINORCA, SPAIN—A beautiful article of artificial flowers, in glass vases, frames and boxes; the flowers composed entirely of sea shells, so perfectly arranged and constructed, as almost deceives the eye of the observer, they so much resemble the flowers of the field.

For sale at E. DUNIGAN & BRO., No. 371 Broadway, New-York.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp.

HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

SKIRTS.—OUR WOVEN SKIRTS ARE NOW ON sale, 12 springs, $1 31; 14, $1 50, and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $8 per dozen; 12, $11, and 14 springs, $14 per dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. BARDING, woven skirt factory, No. 281 Spring st., near Hudson.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND OPENING OF PATTERNS, of the new fall and winter fashions, No. 375 Broadway, No. 322 Canal st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 262 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and all the other branches, on Thursday, Sept. 1.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or from store, duty paid.

MOSQUITO NETTING—OF ALL KINDS,
Manufactured, on hand and for sale by
A. McLEAN,
No. 184 West 22d-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
GREAT WONDER
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY:
PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) *Democrat*: "Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the Press:"

BATH, Maine, Jan. 20, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD & CO.:

Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two, has used it with same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am, truly yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROFESSOR WOOD—*Dear Sir*: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New-Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure.

FINLEY JOHNSON.

AARONS RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

PROFESSOR O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not, destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., REV. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 a bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealer

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

CROTON WATER.

ANDREW SCHELLING'S Croton Water Filter and Charcoal for Rectifying, can be had at No. 158 3d-st., also, at the factory, Nos. 135 and 139 West 32d st., between 10th and 11th avs.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET —A NEW STYLE OF SHOES AND GAITERS ONLY $2 50, WARRANTED. ALSO, $3 50 AND $4 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY

THREE SECOND-HAND SAFES—WILDER'S and Herring's Patent; also, two Jeweler's Safes. Large and small sizes for sale low at No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOTELS.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
ON 5TH AV.,
AT THE INTERSECTION OF BROADWAY, OPPOSITE MADISON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
TO BE OPENED AUGUST 23, 1859.

This location is the most desirable of any in this great Metropolis, being the most healthy, delightful and central in the City, and very near and convenient to the Hudson River and Boston Railroad depôts.

The entire arrangements of the establishment are the result of mature study and experience, and render it the most comfortable and home like hotel in the world.

All the improvements that comfort and convenience have suggested have been introduced.

Every precaution has been taken, during construction, to secure the positive safety of guests from the dangers of conflagration. Subdivision double brick walls extend from the rock foundation to the roof. All of the floors are double, and are separated by a layer of cement making the entire structure fire proof.

Among other important improvements, in addition to the usual stairways, a vertical railway is nearly completed to convey guests from the first to upper floors, upon a plan which admits of no possibility of accident.

Lofty, spacious and continuous corridors forming a promenade of eight hundred feet upon each of the six stories, give light and air, in the highest degree, to every apartment.

A liberal space has been appropriated to public drawing rooms and parlors, connecting which and the dining-rooms there is a grand promenade hall. Suites of spacious parlors, chambers and dressing-rooms, with all the modern conveniences, have been especially designed for the comfort of families, traveling parties, and single gentlemen.

An Exchange, containing the journals of the day, and all the conveniences for commercial intercourse and business, has been added to the many other features of the Hotel, and there is a telegraph office connecting with all parts of the country.

Billiard and chess rooms of the most approved style and appointments, are provided for the use of guests and the public.

The furniture, and every article of use in the establishment, has been expressly designed and manufactured for the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

All communications for apartments, or upon any business connected with the house, please direct to "FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL," in order to insure immediate attention.

The entire organization of this Hotel has been under the direction of MR. PARAN STEVENS, Proprietor of Revere and Tremont Houses in Boston, and Battle and Pointclear Houses in Mobile, and will be conducted by

Your obedient servants,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.
PARAN STEVENS,
A. B. DARLING,
HIRAM HITCHCOCK.

HUTCHINS HOUSE—NO. 10 WAVERLEY-place; five doors west of Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, upon the European plan. Single rooms from 50 cents to 75 cents per day. Parlors with small rooms attached, reasonable. Meals at all hours.

HUTCHINS & WHITTIER, Proprietors.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., only one hour from New-York *via* Morris and Essex Railroad. Pure spring water and baths. Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st., 8½, 11½, 3½, 5.10, 6.10 P.M.

CH. STRINGER, Proprietor.

BOARDING.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and wife in a private family, within two hours' ride by Railroad from New-York; State of New-Jersey preferred. Sitting-room and bedroom, with private table, required. If suited may remain the Winter. Address, stating terms, &c., H. K. A., Brooklyn Post-office, L. I.

SUMMER BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY CAN be comfortably accommodated at Weehawken Heights, N. J., between 42d-st. ferry and Guttenberg landing, (Comstock's Stone Villa,) delightful prospect, cool, shady location. Table supplied from New York. Refer to L. S. Comstock, No. 286 Greenwich-st.

BOARD WANTED—FROM ABOUT SEPT. 15, 1859, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; parlor and two bedrooms on second floor; bath, gas, &c.; rooms nicely furnished; would like to make a permanent arrangement for at least one year; location between 14th and 34th sts. and 3d and 6th avs; references exchanged. Address X. X. X., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON-ST., Brooklyn.—Families or single gentlemen desiring the comforts of a home, can be accommodated with rooms in a first class house, furnished or unfurnished, on reasonable terms, by applying soon. Location pleasant and easy of access. References given and required.

FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, DESIRING elegant accommodations, will be received in the home of a strictly private family, in one of the pleasantest locations in this City—Murray Hill, opposite the open ground of the Blind Asylum, No. 14 Boorman-place. Dinner at 5, supper at 9 P. M.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, for a gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON second story, well furnished, to let with board; house brown-stone front and has all the modern improvements. Inquire No. 59 West 27th st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES DESIRING FINE rooms can obtain them by applying at No. 82 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—WITH PLEASANT rooms, in a desirable situation on the Heights, between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Apply at No. 266 Hicks st.

A PHYSICIAN DESIRES TO ENGAGE rooms suitable for an office, and apartments, with board for himself and wife from the 15th of October. A private family preferred. Location near the 5th-av. Hotel. Address GALEN, Union-square Post-office, stating terms. References required.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD to be had at No. 26 Amity-place, one door from Bleecker-st. House has all the modern improvements; family small, and wish to make a home for the boarders. A lady who can teach a little girl the piano for part payment would be accommodated. References given and required.

BED-ROOM, NEATLY FURNISHED, TO let, with or without board, to a respectable single man of quiet habits. Rent $1 per week; private family; location east of Bowery, and near Grand-st.; 15 minutes' walk from City Hall. Address REPOSE, Box No. 161, *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WEST TWENTY-first st. would let an entire third floor, with all the improvements, to a party of three or four gentlemen, or separately. Breakfast and tea, with dinner on Sundays. Address, with real name, L. L. D., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

NO. 39 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET, between 5th and 6th avs., handsomely furnished rooms to let with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or parties of single gentlemen. Location, one of the most convenient in the City. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD—Single or in suites, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

A FRONT PARLOR AND BED-ROOM on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements; references exchanged; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANOTHER GREAT STORY!
QUICKSANDS AND WHIRLPOOLS.
A Tale of
Youth's Temptations,
is commenced
THIS DAY
in the
Great New Weekly.
THE MERCHANTS' RECORD.
Price Two Cents.
FOR
SALE
EVERYWHERE.
Publication Office, No. 428 Broadway.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK,
EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK,
EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK,
EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK,
ONLY POPULAR SPANISH PAPER.
ONLY POPULAR SPANISH PAPER
Only Popular Spanish Paper.
Only Popular Spanish Paper.
FOURTH NUMBER OUT TO DAY,
Fourth Number Out To-Day.
SEND FOR IT—SEND FOR IT.
Send for it—Send for it.
Price TEN Cents. OFFICE No. 24 Ann st.

WILL BE READY MONDAY, THE 29TH,
SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF
DINSMORE'S ORIGINAL RAILWAY
GUIDE.

Never successfully improved upon, though often (by copying and appropriating its contents) desperately tried. Travelers will have it (the original) and resist all efforts to palm off an imitation.

256 pages. Only 25 cents. Sent free by mail.
DINSMORE & CO., No. 9 Spruce-st.

CHESS MONTHLY, FOR SEPTEMBER—NOW READY.—Edited by Paul Morphy and D. W. Fiske. Contents—Chess in Sweden; The Village of Strobeck; Salvio on Chess; 7 games, 6 problems. Price $3 a year, 25 cents a number.

W. MILLER, No. 49 Nassau-st.

THE SPRINGS AT HOME.

KISSINGEN—the best anti-bilious water known, on draught at the natural temperature.
No. 833 THE SPA. Broadway.

PYRMONT—a powerful chalybeate water, tonic and diuretic.
No. 833 THE SPA. Broadway.

MARIENBAD WATER—famous in gravel, rheumatism and dyspepsia.
No. 833 THE SPA. Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING
AND CHEAP.
THE
SHILLING
HAIR TONIC,
HIGHLY PERFUMED.
RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS.
EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 25 cents.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale dépôt No. 139 Maiden-lane.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DEDICATION.—THE NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, of Hudson City, N. J., will, by Divine permission, be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, on SUNDAY, the 28th inst. The Dedicatory services will be as follows: Preaching and Dedicatory Service, at 10 A. M., by Dr. DURBIN. Preaching in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by the Rev. F. S. DEHASS. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Rev. J. B. WAKELY. A. L. BRICE, Pastor.

THE REV. DR. THOMSON OF THE GRAND-st. Church, will preach in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, Mulberry st., between Broome and Grand sts. on SABBATH EVENING, Aug. 28, at 7¾ o'clock. This is the second of the series of monthly sermons in this Church by distinguished ministers of Evangelical Churches. A special collection will be taken at the close of the sermon, in aid of the debt of the church. The attendance, sympathy, and contributions of friends are requested. Preaching in the morning as usual, by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ o'clock.

THE PARK TABERNACLE, BROOKLYN, situated on the west side of Cumberland st., between Park and Myrtle avs., (opposite the Orphan Asylum,) will be opened for public worship by the Park Congregational Church on SUNDAY, Aug. 28. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 4 and 7½ P. M., by the Rev. C. D. MURRAY, of New Haven, and others. The Rev. C. D. MURRAY will also preach on SUNDAY, Sept. 4, and the Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, of New-Haven, on the last two Sabbaths in September. A. S. BODINE, Clerk.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF WILLIAM AND FULTON STREETS.—Divine service every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M., 4 P. M., and a Prayer meeting in the evening at 8 o'clock. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Friday Evening Prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. A daily Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

COOPER INSTITUTE—UNION RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—Fifteenth Sunday, Aug. 28, 1859. The Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE will preach at 10½ A. M. The Rev. M. N. MCLAREN, D. D., will preach at 8 P. M. A union prayer-meeting is held every Sunday, at 3½ P. M., in the great hall in the basement. Also, every morning in the week, including Sunday, at Room No. 24 above.

EAST WARREN-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, at present worshiping at No. 68 East Warren st., South Brooklyn, will hold their Monthly Love-Feast TO MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Preaching at 10½ in the MORNING and 8 in the EVENING by the Rev. R. P. CHRISTOPHER.

BEULAH PARTICULAR BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of 20th-st. and Broadway, entrance in 20th st. —The Pastor, Mr. JOHN BENNETT, having resigned, being about to return to England, will preach his farewell discourse TO MORROW EVENING, Aug. 28. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW (Sabbath) by the Pastor, the Rev. G. R. McMILLAN, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY—HOPE Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, the Rev. GEORGE F. NOYES, Pastor. The public services of this Society are discontinued until the first Sunday of September, at 10½ A. M. The Sunday School will meet on the first Sunday of October.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, (corner of Bleecker and Downing sts.)—The Rev. MOSES BALLOU, pastor, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING, services commencing at 10½ o'clock. Subject *Truth in its adaptations to human wants.* No EVENING services during this month.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., of Albany, will preach as above. TO-MORROW, the 28th inst. Morning services at 10½ A. M., and Afternoon at 4 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, and others willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st. near 5th-av. Services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. The Rev. AUGUSTUS FITCH will preach TO-MORROW EVENING.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BLEECKER BUILDING, CORNER BLEECKER AND MORTON-STS.—Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject for the day—*The Throne of Jehovah, and the Throne of Christ with his Associates, or the Present and Future Reign of the Messiah.* Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts., will be open TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services in the MORNING by Dr BROWN, at 10½ o'clock; in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. APSEY, from Hamilton. Seats free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JANES, and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, by the Rev. T. CARLTON. All are invited to attend. Seats free. Daily Union Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—S. S. SNOW, THE Second Advent Prophet, will preach the Kingdom of God, TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, Subject—*Signs of the Speedy Appearing of Christ.*

THE SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., will be reopened for public worship TO MORROW. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7¾ P. M. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at 3½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEIGHTS CHAPEL—Corner of Summit and Hicks sts, South Brooklyn—The Rev Dr MARSELUS, of New-York, will preach at this place NEXT SABBATH, 28th inst. Service in the morning at 10½ and in the evening at 7¾.

THE REV. P. McMENAMY, D. D., AND THE friends of the Old True Catholic and Apostolic Church, will expose the new and Anti-Christian dogmas of the Romish Church, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs., the Rev. ROBERT McCARTEE, D. D., Pastor. The Rev. JAMES LITTLE will preach in this church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 4 o'clock P. M.

GREENE-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Greene and Clermont avs., Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. A. B. VAN ZANDT will preach in the Chapel of this Church TO MORROW, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING and at 4 o'clock in the AFTERNOON.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY, CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st.; the Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM. Services in the MORNING only, until further notice. SUNDAY, 28th inst., subject—*Reverence, true and false.* Seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTIETH-STREET, NEAR EIGHTH AVENUE—The Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. D. P. NOYES at 7¾ P. M. Morning subject —*The Soul—its destiny.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. WM. G. FARRINGTON will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 and 8 P. M. Seats free.

THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, corner of 6th-av. and 34th-st. will be open during the Summer every SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Rev. J. M. STURTEVANT, President of Illinois College.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. JOSEPH KIMBALL of Brockport, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock, and address the children's meeting in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock.

CITY PARK MISSION CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. LYMAN WHITING will preach, on SABBATH EVENING, in the Mission School on Concord-st., between Gold st. and Hudson-av. Services commencing at 8 o'clock.

THE REV. R. W. HENRY, OF CHICAGO, will preach, P. P., in the Fourth Associate Reformed Church, corner of Houston and Thompson-st., TO-MORROW, 28th inst. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

THE REV. W. R. BROOKS, FROM HAMilton, N. Y., will preach in the South Baptist Church, 25th st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. The Pastor, A. H. BURLINGHAM, will preach on and after the first Sunday in September.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH, CLINTON-ST., corner of Pacific st., Brooklyn. This church will be reopened TO-MORROW, 28th inst. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn. The Rev. S. D. COCHRANE, of Ann Arbor, Mich., will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. NEXT SABBATH, Aug. 28, at 10½ A. M. and at 7¾ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, WARBURTON-AVENUE, YONKERS.—The Rev. Dr. McGILL, of Princeton, will preach in the above church TO MORROW (Sabbath), 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—D. I. ROBINSON will preach at Room No. 24, NEXT SABBATH, at 10½ and 3½. Subjects—A. M., *Israel's Return.* P. M., *Rules to Ascertain the True Meaning of Scripture.*

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORFOLK-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of 39th st. and Broadway. Seats free.

ABINGDON-SQUARE UNION CHURCH—Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Seats free.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SCOTCH WHISKY, ALE, &c.
Whisky—Stewart's Paisley, Graham & Co.'s, Glasgow.
Ale—Wm. Younger & Co.'s Imperial India Ale, in stone and glass from the Abby Brewery, Edinburgh.
Porter—Younger's London Porter.
Brandy—Marc Arnauld and Bernard & Co.
Gin—Bernard & Co.'s patent "Old Tom."
Wine—Sparkling Moselle and Reissling.
Felt—Ship sheathing Felt, in single and double sheets, for sale in bond or duty paid by
HUGH MACFARLANE, No. 10 Wall-st

TO CONSUMERS OF ALE.—CONSUMERS of ale can be supplied with the best productions of England, Scotland and of this country by the 5 or 10 gallon keg, or in bottles.

At the wine and ale vaults of
G. E. MENDUM,
Corner Broadway and Cedar-st.

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS ARE INVITED to call and examine our newly invented Strela Matches, which surpass all others in the beauty and finish of the boxes, the brilliancy and variety of the colors, and in cheapness. They are made by a new process and of a new material, without sulphur, and are covered with a water-proof and weather-proof varnish, adapting them to any climate. Samples sent when ordered. JAMES R. DEY & CO., No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS.—DUFF & KEATING, Machinists and Engineers, No. 613 Water st., New York, are now prepared to furnish their patent improved ENVELOPE FOLDING MACHINES which they guarantee will make 25,000 envelopes in ten hours. Also, all other machines required for the manufacturing of envelopes.

N. B.—Rights for manufacturing the machines in different States for sale.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A MATRON'S OR HOUSEKEEPER'S situation, in an institution or seminary, by a strictly conscientious and competent female, with several years' experience; can give the best of reference as to capability and character; or in a private family; understands housekeeping thoroughly, also the care and management of children. Call at or address for three days No. 186 Clinton-st., corner of Baltic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT SCOTCH Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good laundress, chambermaid, waitress, seamstress, and nurse, or can do general housework; understands each capacity, as references can certify. No objections to the country. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WILLING girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, could take a place as chambermaid and waitress, is a first class laundress; has lived with most respectable families in city and country. Apply No. 378 6th-av., bet. 23d and 24th-sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND NEAT young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork, waiting or general housework, or as nurse; understands each situation perfectly, as her references certify. No objections to the country. Wages moderate. Call at No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, (ENGLISH PROtestants) situations; one is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, also a good baker; the other is a clean and tidy chambermaid; can do plain sewing, is kind to children; both are willing to make themselves useful; would go separate or together. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERSON a situation as lady's maid; is just come from England; has lived two years with a lady in London; is a good milliner, dressmaker, hairdresser; has brought a good character from the lady she has just left; aged 26. Direct S. G., Binghampton, Broome County, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE AND steady servant, a situation; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; obliging and respectful; is not afraid of work, and can give good references. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, and to assist in washing and ironing. No objection to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 126 Clinton-place, in the store.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH English, Irish and every other kind of servants, both male and female, together with English, French and German first-class cooks, may be obtained at the offices No. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER, general and confidential, or shipping and receiving clerk, superintendent of a manufacturing establishment, or traveling agent, by a middle-aged man, who is thoroughly conversant with book keeping both by single and double entry, and with business transactions generally, having had upwards of fifteen years' practical experience. Unexceptionable reference from his last and present employers will be given. Address J. H. Z., No. 205 Pearl st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom and plain gardener, by a single young man, who for honesty, sobriety, and capability, can produce the very best recommendations; has no objections to any part of the country. Address C. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WHO CAN give first-rate references, wishes to obtain a situation in the counting-house of some wholesale grocery or dry goods establishment. Understands book-keeping and office business. Address BOOK-KEEPER, No. 5 Gilsey Building, Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN a retail grocery; has a thorough knowledge of the business and can produce the best of references. Address CLERK, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING a situation as gardener for a man whom he can recommend as capable and industrious, and understands his business in every department.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a surveying party bound South. Address T. P. S., station D., New York Post-office.

SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.—WANTED, a situation by a young (married) man, in the above business; can influence considerable trade. Salary not so much an object as a good steady situation. Reference Moorey, Manly & Co., No. 9 Murray-st.; or Jas. H. Connor, No. 115 Franklin st. Address THOMAS BYRNES, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.—AN EDUCATED gentleman, in good health, of a companionable disposition, has traveled in Europe and America, is fond of rural life, and has a fair knowledge of farming, would like to find a situation where he could act as overseer on a farm, and instruct the family, say 3 or 4 hours daily. No objection to any part of the United States or Canada. Salary no particular object. Address, for 1 week, G. W., *Herald* Office, New-York.

TO HARDWARE HOUSES—WANTED, A situation for a young man of 18, in a first class hardware house; has had four years' experience in a New-England city, and can come well recommended. Apply personally or by letter, to A. P. BALDWIN, No. 72 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Want a few experienced Retail Silk Salesmen.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER to go to Georgia. To one fully competent a permanent situation will be guaranteed. Unexceptionable references required. Address, with references, until Wednesday 6 o'clock P. M., G H B, care Berringer & Brother, No. 82 Warren st., New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD BAKER, TO TAKE CHARGE of the bakery attached to the Cadet's Mess at the United States Military Academy. The place will be open on the 1st of September next for a good, honest, practical baker. For further information, call at No. 297 Spring-st., New-York, or upon the subscriber, J. BRATT, Purveyor, West Point, N. Y.

WANTED—TO GO 100 MILES IN THE COUNTRY a young or widow lady who has had some experience and is qualified to take charge of small children; a pleasant home and liberal salary are offered. A member of a Protestant Church preferred. Call at Mr. ARNOLD'S, 330 4th-av., after 10 o'clock A. M., for 2 days.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF MEN TO PEDDLE articles that have an immediate sale, affording a good profit. An industrious man can make a good living. It is only to see the articles, to be convinced of the truth of the above assertion. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

WANTED—TO LEARN THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS, a boy about 15 years old. Apply at No. 360 Broadway, between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A BOY 16 YEARS OLD, TO WORK IN a gold pen factory; must reside with his parents. Apply at No. 132 William-st.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN TO GO TO THE country: one willing to make himself generally useful may apply at No. 6 Murray st.

A JOURNEYMAN CONFECTIONER WANTED —A man that understands candy-making in all its branches. Good wages and steady work the year round. Apply to EDWARD SMITH, No. 154 Greenwich-st.

TAILORS WANTED TO MAKE PANTS and Shirts. Call at No. 112 Cherry-st., 2nd floor.

MACHINERY.

BOILER AND PLATE IRON,
RIVETS, LAP-WELD BOILER FLUES, &c., &c.
A full assortment of
EXTRA SUPERIOR QUALITY—AMERICAN MANUFACTURE. Also a full stock of common grades.
SPECIAL CONTRACTS solicited, and executed with promptness at LOWEST RATES.
Orders received for importation.
WALLACE & BULKLEY,
10 and 12 Albany st, corner Washington, New-York.

GUNS, PISTOLS AND CUTLERY.
A. W. SPIES & CO.,
No. 187 Broadway, New-York.
COLT'S PISTOLS AND RIFLES,
GUN MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.
POWDER FLASKS, SHOT BAGS, &c.

PUMPS AND FIRE-ENGINES.
TO OWNERS OF STEAM-VESSELS, FACTORIES, MINES, &c.
HOLLY'S PATENT PUMPS.

The BEST ROTARY PUMPS yet brought forward. Applicable to FIRE ENGINES, FIRE-PUMPS FOR FACTORIES, STEAM-VESSELS, &c., and to MINES, QUARRIES, HOTELS, RAILROAD STATIONS, WRECKING, HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES, &c. Arranged to be driven BY STEAM, BY BELTS or GEARING, BY HORSE-POWER or BY HAND. Apply to

CHARLES W. COPELAND,
General Agent,
No. 122 BROADWAY, New-York.

BEAUMONT'S STEAM GUAGES.
Perfectly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices.
BEAUMONT'S BAROMETERS only $5 each.
CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, N. Y.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINE.
For sale, a second-hand steam engine, twenty-horse power, in complete order. Inquire of
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

TO MACHINISTS AND OTHERS.
STUBS' FILES, TOOLS AND WIRE
For sale by
CONOVER & WALKER,
No. 298 Broadway.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GUAGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made, and warranted, at very low prices.
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.

HARMONIPHONE,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS.
Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniments.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.
Musical boxes repaired.

BENT FUTTOCKS—100 WHITE OAK, '25 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas..........3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........5½ A. M.
Western Mail *viâ* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston by Railroad....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston by Steamboat..........5 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *viâ* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *viâ* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *viâ* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European mails by the steamship *Vanderbilt*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office day, Aug. 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., and Cork on the 18th, and consequently bringing five days' later European advices than those by the *America* at Halifax, and the *Etna* at Boston, was boarded off Cape Race on Thursday, by the news-yacht of the Associated Press. The condition of affairs in Nova Scotia in regard to telegraphing news for the Association rendered it necessary to express the news to Sackville before it could be forwarded, and it had not reached that point up to the time of closing the line of the American Telegraph Company. We are consequently unable this morning to give more than the bare announcement of the steamer's arrival. By the *Etna* at Boston, however, we receive quite extended details of advices to the evening of the 13th—several hours later than by the *America* at Halifax. It will be seen that the Italian question is apparently becoming more and more complicated, and that the chances for a collision between Austria and Prussia are by no means remote. Meantime, France is taking every measure to assure both her friends and her enemies that her desire for a permanent peace is sincere.

The Canadian screw-steamship *Indian*, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., is now about due at Quebec. At 11 o'clock last night she had not passed Further Point.

Later intelligence from Buenos Ayres is received by an arrival at this port. The forces of Urquiza and those of Buenos Ayres had not yet come in collision. It was reported in the revolting Province that the troops of the Confederation were at Rosario, in the Province of Santa Fé, in a very discontented condition, and that desertions were frequent. This statement, however, is to be received with all due allowance. The Chief Admiral of the Buenos Ayrean Navy, Gen Zapiola, had resigned to make way for a younger and less infirmer commander. Another manifesto had been issued by the Argentine Congress, setting forth the causes of the present quarrel, and declaring the only object of the Government to be to keep the Confederation intact. The Buenos Ayres papers publish the manifesto in full, and answer it with bluster about "finishing" Urquiza in one decisive battle.

The substance of Mr. Douglas's article in the September number of *Harpers' Magazine*, which is just now exciting so much attention in political circles and which has not yet appeared in any journal, will be found to-day, by permission of the proprietors, in the columns of the Times. It is hardly necessary for us to invite particular attention to this important document.

One of the leading spirits of Baltimore rowdyism received a salutary lesson yesterday, at the hands of Henry M. Fitzhugh, Esq., one of the proprietors of the *Exchange* newspaper of that city. A notorious character named Paul Placide made an attack upon him in an omnibus when he fired at him three times with his revolver, two of the shots taking effect in the hand and arm of his assailant.

The fifth annual regatta of the Empire City Regatta Club took place yestereay, and everything passed off in a very creditable style. In the first race, for fishing boats, single pair of sculls, the first prize was won by the *Blackburn*, the second by the *Gay Gal*, and the third by the *J. Brown*. The second race, for two pairs of sculls, the first prize was won by the *Maggie*, and the second by the *Bane*. In the third race, for four-oared boats, the first prize was won by the *George J. Brown*, the second by the *Leader*, the third by the *Foulks*, and the fourth by the *McKay*. In the fourth race, for single pair of sculls, the *Thomas Jefferson* won the first prize, the *E. Smith* the second, the *Harriet Lane* the third, and the *Old Top* the fourth.

A meeting of stockholders of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company was held yesterday. The meeting was convened for the purpose of allowing the stockholders to examine the contract which has recently been made between John E. Body and the Nicaragua Minister. It was agreed to issue 15,000 shares of new stock to the old stockholders at 20 per cent., and to issue the other half in payment for their stock in the old Company. This gives to the new Company $300,000 to open the route.

At an election for field officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, held last evening at the City Armory, Capt. Michael Corcoran was elected Colonel, in the place of Col. Ryan, resigned; Maj. Robert Nugent for Lieutenant-Colonel; and James Bagley, late Chaplain of the Regiment, as Major. There was a collation, speeches, and toasts, and the party broke up at a late hour.

Judge Mullen, of the Supreme Court, rendered an important decision yesterday in the long contested case relating to the right of property in West Washington Market. The Court decides that the rents of the Market belong to the City, and that the State can only recover for the rise of the land, which may be worth more or less than the rents. The City, therefore, has the right of possession pending the suit.

An interesting case was decided yesterday in the Kings County Surrogate's Court. The widow of Austin D. Moore applied to have the will of deceased set aside, on the ground that he had obtained a domiciliary residence in Florida, where the law secures to the widow a third of his estate. It appears the deceased resided in Williamsburgh, N. Y., until 1855, when he went to Florida, purchased a plantation, and remained there until his death, in 1857—his family all this time remaining in Williamsburgh. He made a will devising all of his property to their children, except an annuity of $1,500 to his widow. By the laws of Florida this will is not good, if he had obtained a domiciliary residence there. The Surrogate decides that he had obtained such residence there, notwithstanding his forced residence there on account of ill health.

The sales of Cotton yesterday reached 1,250 bales at unaltered prices. An active demand prevailed for Flour, the low grades of which were dearer. Wheat was scarce and quiet. Corn was depressed Provisions were unsettled. Coffee and Molasses were very moderately inquired for, as were likewise Cocoa, Fish, Fruit, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Rice, Tallow, Tobacco and Whisky. Sugars were in lively request, and were firmer. The Freight engagements were heavier.

Every Fool has his Double.—Newspaper men have a weakness for sensation articles, but all the world goes mad after a sensation substantive. Theodore Parker said the American Church was bottomed on a dollar, but Young America rests its loftiest aspirations on a new sensation, no matter how cheap or silly. Mr. Nat. P. Willis, took a ride, for some reason best known to himself, on a cow-catcher, and ever since the locomotives of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are fairly top-heavy with bipeds accumulated upon this useful invention. Blondin trips across Niagara on a tight-rope, and Buffalo becomes frantic with joy of a hero. De Lave walks the Genesee on a slack-rope, and the fading laurels of Rochester revive. Whereupon all the little boys, from Albany to the Suspension Bridge, take to walking board fences, and the servant girls on Mondays walk the clothes-line. Wise goes ballooning from St. Louis to the Empire State, and innumerable idiots forthwith jump from the tree-tops, trusting to their umbrellas to drift them eastward. Our Croton takes upon itself a mingled odor of ancient boots and Sixth-Ward politicians; and the water of Cincinnati, as if fearing some metropolitan monopoly, suddenly smells to heaven with an unwonted offence. The Westborough Farm boys kindle their asylum into a conflagration; the Deer Island boys repeat the incendiary illumination in Boston harbor, and the inmates of the Rochester House of Refuge show their insubordination in the only way left them, by running away. As every fool has his double, we may expect an early parallel for every late folly that has astounded us. Since Gov. Wise has committed *felo-de-se* by writing a letter to a fellow Democrat of New-York, we may safely calculate that the price of *quarto-post* will go up, and if the old man of Nassau-street still lives, his cry of "twelve sheets of writing paper for four cents," will resound with unusual spirit, and the reports of his dividends smite with envy the holders of railroad stock. Since Botts found a belated Brooklyn reporter, and accepted at his hands an invitation to be the standard-bearer of the United Opposition, reporters in general may safely go off on solitary expeditions in search of other Bottses with whom the Union swarms, all only too willing to be tendered a nomination for the Presidency. Judge Douglas has entered the corps of Magazine writers, and we may fairly infer that next month the Great Republic Monthly will have the proud satisfaction of copyrighting one of Dickinson's versions of select readings from the Scriptures. This is a day of great things, and we sincerely pity those who died without the sight and sound of them. Moreover, a careful examination of the lists of necrology will lead to the inevitable conclusion that all the fools are not dead yet, and marvels as great as any that rejoice the present age are probably reserved for an unworthy posterity.

Politics Made Easy.

There is nothing very remarkable in the fact that the Ashlanders' Association in the village of Brooklyn, should have requested the Honorable John Minor Botts, a few evenings ago, to assume the high and mighty position of "standard-bearer of the Opposition" at the next Presidential election. It is not at all uncommon for small clubs and associations to treat themselves to the pleasant task of bestowing great dignities upon their favorites, provided the latter are able to discharge all the duties of their posts without cost to their employers. The Pickwick Club, as we all know, deputed Mr. Pickwick and his companions to perform the duties of "corresponding members" with the greater alacrity that the said members undertook to pay their own traveling expenses and the postage on their valuable reports. The elevation of Mr. Botts to his present proud position is, we are glad to say, not likely to necessitate the outlay of anything but enthusiasm on the part of the mysterious, but gallant Ashlanders—a circumstance which, while it increases the gratification which all lovers of their country and kind must feel at this auspicious event, nevertheless deprives it, in this commercial age, of some of the weighty importance which might otherwise attach to it. We are, therefore, not about to comment upon it as a great political event. We are free to confess that we do not think it will seriously influence the destinies of the United States. But it nevertheless has its value. In a literary point of view especially, it cannot, we think, be overrated. The Ashlanders' Address, conferring on Mr. Botts his present awful position, and Mr. Botts' reply thereto, have rarely been equaled in these latter days for Pickwickian volume, body and grandeur. The address may be fairly recommended as a model to all clubs and corporations throughout the country. The welcoming of great men forms no inconsiderable portion of the duties of such organizations, and there is a proper way of doing this, as well as of doing everything else. The Ashlanders have done it with as much accuracy, as much art, as rigid an attention to sound and time-honored rule as is displayed in the philippics of Demosthenes, or in the Catilinarian orations of Cicero. The Ashlandic effusion is complete in all its parts, and so is Botts' reply. First of all comes the prefatory greeting—the Ashlanders express their desire that Mr. Botts' health may continue as it now is, and that his business may thrive. But this is not what they came for. It is only a pleasant parenthesis. If Botts be healthy, and, further, wealthy, it is fair to presume, on the faith of proverbs, that he will be also wise. But this is, after all, a secondary matter. Botts has a public career, which occupies one page of "the glowing record of our country's history." That page the Ashlanders "have scanned in every line;" no act has escaped them. When we got thus far, we confess we trembled for Minor Botts. It is enough to make the greatest man amongst us shake in his boots, to have the Ashlanders "scanning his public history." All Americans, however, will breathe freely on learning that the Brooklyn Club "is satisfied" with Minor Botts. "We are satisfied," say they. Suppose they had *not* been satisfied—what then? It makes one shudder to think of it. It is told we forget of what Speaker of the English House of Commons, that having several times during a heated debate, called a turbulent member to order, he finally threatened as a last resource, to "name" him if he did not behave better. A country gentleman, who had only a few days previously been returned as a Knight of the Shire, upon hearing this ominous warning, went up to the side of the Speaker's chair, and asked that awful dignitary what the consequence would be if he did "name" the member in question. "The Lord only knows!" was the solemn reply.

The Ashlanders being satisfied with Botts, and being in want of a leader during these troublous times, request that gentleman to be good enough to "bear the banner of a united Opposition." Where that oriflamme is to be found, and at what period it is to be presented for the grasp of Mr. Botts' manly hand, the deputation did not mention. Judging from the eminently practical character of the demonstration, however, and from the clear and precise manner in which the duties of "the standard-bearer" were defined in the address, we have no doubt the standard itself will be forthcoming whenever Botts thinks proper to take the field. The "united Opposition," we may mention, is to be found in the City o Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Ashlanders' Association, and receives calls at all hours of the night and day—also letters prepaid.

To Mr. Botts' acceptance of the banner in question we feel we cannot, in the space at our disposal, do anything like adequate justice. There is one passage in it which thrills us with pleasure. We derived no small comfort from learning that the Ashlanders are "satisfied" with Botts; our emotions on learning that Botts "is," as he declares, "determined to uphold the Union in whatever situation he may be placed, and wherever its enemies may approach," may be more readily imagined than expressed. The Ashlanders declare that the State is afflicted by "corruption in high places, by a most lavish expenditure of the public money, and by a total departure from the pure and primitive principles of our forefathers." We beg they won't distress themselves any longer. Mr. Botts is going to stand by the Government. *Gare à qui la touche!* Botts will heal us all.

Moreover, the same redoubtable champion declares that he does not see the slightest difficulty in filling the office of President of the United States, and administering the affairs of this great Republic. He, for his part, is not in the least afraid of the responsibilities which such a position would entail. The thing is quite simple. All one has to do, he says, in order to fill that high office efficiently, is to "take the Constitution as his guide, and the good of the whole country as his aim, and the preservation of all its interests as his determined purpose." In addition to this easy programme, he has but "to surround himself with the best intellects of the country—men equal to the emergency of sacrificing their own advancement for the good of the whole," &c., &c., and all will immediately go merry as a marriage bell. We beg to mention, for Mr. Botts' information, that there is a friend of ours who is admirably fitted for a seat in this wonderful Cabinet—whenever it may be formed. He has a plan for electing the President almost as good as Mr. Botts' plan for carrying on the Government. "Let," he says, "all the voters put their heads together, and choose out the best man in the country, and when they have fixed on him, elect him." The same gentleman has a receipt for making money, which we recommend to the notice of the Ashlanders. "Go," says he, "into the market, when the price of any commodity is at its lowest point, and buy as much of it as ever you can. Then wait till it rises as high as it can ever be expected to rise, and sell out immediately!" This is the sort of thing, as the Ashlanders justly observe, which we need to save us from corruption and a second chaos.

Dickinson Redivivus.

Since the Albany *Atlas and Argus* has spoken of Daniel S. Dickinson as a "beloved and gifted statesman," his old and steady admirers are quite elated with the idea that it may be possible to nominate him at Charleston. And it is, therefore, worth while to bestow a moment's attention upon the claims of our illustrious fellow-citizen. Things far stranger than Mr. Dickinson's nomination have already come to pass. Witness the elections of Buchanan, Polk and Pierce, the downfall of Commissioner Yeh, and Blondin's cataractic rope-dancing. When we consider how completely the selection of a Presidential candidate depends upon unforeseen emergencies, why should we think it impossible that the votes of the three hundred Democratic delegates may settle finally upon the Sage of Binghamton as the bees settled upon the lips of Plato?

There are even many reasons for anticipating such a result of the Charleston Convention. Mr. Dickinson is at least as honest as the average of Presidential aspirants, and considerably more "gifted" than the immediate incumbent. True, the last ten years have not seen him in very high favor with the New-York Barnburners, but all that is changed, in appearance, if not in reality. The Barnburning organ, the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, now classes him with the "beloved" Seymour, who is known to be the hundred apples of its hundred eyes. Though it is probable his foes have in reality bated no jot of their ancient hostility towards him, they are, nevertheless, estopped, by their own act, from expressing it, and their political brethren in other parts of the Union have a right to regard him henceforth as ranked among the most favored democratic leaders of the Empire State. Saul is once more classed among the prophets. The South, to which, by the law of rotation, the candidacy next belongs, may fail to secure the nomination for any one of her aspiring sons. Their clashing claims and their inconsistent interests tend to mutual defeat. In case, therefore, that Hunter, Wise, Davis and Breckenridge should reënact to its dire conclusion the terrible feline tragedy of Kilkenny, will it not be the most natural thing in the world to make a Southern selection among Northern men? Should matters come to this not improbable pass, who so deserving of Southern preference, or so likely to receive it, as Daniel S. Dickinson? His nomination would, indeed, be a terrible dispensation of wrath to the Barnburners, who now constitute nearly the whole of the New-York Democracy; but they have foreclosed their right to object or to complain. If Dickinson is thrust upon them, they will be forced to take him, *nolens volens*, for better for worser, and to affect the same kindness toward their old enemy which has recently been professed by their newspaper organ.

It is of course a matter of chance and haphazard whether Mr. Dickinson or some other shall be chosen to be the Democratic standard-bearer. But the Democracy might easily do worse than to take him. His political career has not been free from errors and faults, yet it has been neither undistinguished nor unfruitful. He has been a bold politician: sometimes aggressive, and even abusive, but neither mean nor base; and he has never forfeited the personal regard of his associates of whatever party. In the Senate he enjoyed the esteem of Webster and Clay, both of whom, in the latter years of their lives, were wont to speak of him in terms of high regard. Of late it has been the custom of all parties in this State to consider him as a political fossil. He certainly has not been very lively or magnetic. But the clods of the valley do not necessarily preclude the possibility of resurrection, and if Dickinson should be destined to head his party in 1860, it will but furnish another instance of that uncertainty which confounds all human calculations.

Catonic Sam at Utica.

Neither the Republicans nor the Americans seem disposed to rush into each other's arms. We infer as much, at least, from the action of the latter in their State Council, and from the expressions of the former through their leading journals. They stand apart, and appear mutually happy in the hopelessness of their divorce. The Republicans will meet at Syracuse week after next, and nominate a full ticket, which shall be free from any taint of Americanism. They will this year have nothing to say about registry laws, and will pass no resolution in favor of a constitutional amendment similar to that of Massachusetts. In short, the programme of their proceedings will be Republicanism pure and simple—Republicanism *comme il n'y en a pas*.

On the other hand, Sam has voted to attend to his little political business at Utica, on the 21st of September. This pent-up town will not, however, confine his power. The whole unbounded Continent silently awaits his action.

Two courses are open to Sam, each of which is said to find advocates among the Know-Nothings. One is to nominate (as was done last year) an "out-and-out" American ticket, and give it as much support as possible. This plan is urged by the thorough-going members of the party—the men who always boast of their readiness to sink sublimely with the ship, or die desolately in the ditch. The other programme proposes that a ticket shall be framed on the eclectic principle, by selecting names from the Republican and Democratic nominations respectively. It is claimed in favor of this latter policy that while, equally with the other, it would exhibit the distinctive American strength, whatever that may be, it would also possess the very decided advantage of affecting the result of the election without committing the Know-Nothings to either of the leading parties, and leave them free to use their force as may be deemed best in the far more important contest to come off next year. Whether, in case such an eclectic ticket be nominated, the Americans will consider themselves bound to make an equal division between the Democrats and the Republicans, and to give to the candidates taken from each an equal and fair support at the polls, are questions in regard to which very considerable doubts may well be entertained by the managers of either party. The Americans, or Know-Nothings, or Samites, however "mystic and wonderful," are men of like passions with Tammany. Their principal object is manifestly not so much to produce any specific result in the ensuing election, as to influence the Presidential nomination and election of next year.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN THE AMERICAN CONSUL GENERAL AND THE COUNCIL OF STATE—REFUSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT TO SEND COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON.

We find in the Rotterdam *Courant*, of July 16, the following letter from Japan, containing important information for the American reader. It will be seen that in consequence of a misunderstanding with Consul-General Harris, the Japanese Government now refuses to send Commissioners to Washington to exchange the ratification of its treaty with the United States. The letter, we learn from a reliable source, is authentic, and its facts not to be disputed.

[*Translated for the New-York Times from the Rotterdam Courant.*]

Decima, (Nagasaki,) Friday, March 25, 1859.

A few days ago, I received intelligence from Yedo that four American merchantmen had arrived at Kanagawa, near that Capital, for the purpose of trade, although that port, according to the treaty, is not to be opened before the 4th July of this year.

Mr. Townsend Harris, the American Consul Genera at Simoda, on receipt of this information, left immediately for Yedo with two American steamers, then on a visit to Simoda, and instead of ordering those merchant vessels to leave that port, as was his duty, he applied to the Council of State for permission to allow those merchant-ships to trade in anticipation of the treaty—even strongly insisting upon compliance after the request had been refused by the Council of State. The Council, however, persisted in its refusal, and desired Mr. Harris to immediately order those merchant-ships away.

The Japanese Government felt much displeased with this act of the Consul-General; the more so, as he had promised that no American ship, not even a man-of-war, should visit the Bay of Yedo before the treaty goes into effect. In consequence of this, the Japanese Government has changed its mind in regard to sending Commissioners to Washington to exchange he ratific ations of the treaty.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES IN BRAZIL—EXAMINATION OF ENGINEERS—THE CASE OF QUARTERMASTER CROSS, &C.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 26.

The State Department has been officially advised that an order has been received at the Custom-house, Para, Brazil, authorizing the reduction of the Government export duty to five per cent., a difference of two per cent. in favor of the exporter. The order took effect on the 28th July.

Sixteen candidates have recently passed through a satisfactory examination, and will be warranted as Third Assistant Engineers. The unusually large number of steamers added to the Navy during the past year renders the increase of such officers necessary.

No definite action has yet been taken in the case of Quartermaster Cross, recently investigated by court-martial. The delay is owing to the absence from Washington of the Secretary of War.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Greenwood, has received a dispatch announcing the arrival at Leavenworth of the children spared at the Mountain Meadow massacre. They will at once be taken to Carrolton, Arkansas, near the point from which the expedition with which they were connected set out, and there restored to their friends.

The Assistant Secretary of State is absent in Maine.

United States Agricultural Society's Fair.

Chicago, Friday, Aug. 26.

Preparations are now making here for the fair of the United States Agricultural Society which is to be held in this city, commencing Sept. 12. All the Railroads centering here have made arrangements to carry stock and articles for the exhibition free, and visitors at half fare. The Superintendent of the exhibition is daily in receipt of letters from all parts of the country, containing applications for room from those who wish to exhibit their wares and goods. The prospect for the success of the fair are very flattering.

A Baltimore Rowdy Shot by an Editor.

Baltimore, Friday, Aug. 26.

Henry M. Fitzhugh, one of the proprietors of the *Daily Exchange*, was assailed this afternoon by a notorious rowdy, named Paul Placide, when he drew a revolver and fired three times, the balls taking effect in the hand and arm of his assailant. The affair produced considerable excitement.

The Baltimore *American* publishes a call, this morning, for a town meeting of the friends of law and order, without distinction of party, to put in nomination candidates in opposition to the rowdy clubs.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

Bangor, Me., Friday, Aug. 26.

At the Democratic Convention held in the Third Congressional District, a few days since, Wm. H Burrill and James Y. McClintock were elected Delegates to the National Convention at Charleston. Both gentlemen are friends of Judge Douglas. Strong popular sovereignty resolutions were passed.

Movements of Gov. Seymour.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 26.

A committee of gentlemen from Connecticut are in the city awaiting Gov. Seymour to escort him to his native place, where a grand public welcome will be tendered to him. Gov. Seymour is a passenger on the *America*.

Deaths of Eminent Merchants.

Baltimore, Friday, Aug. 26.

George Brown, Senior, of the Baltimore banking-house of George Brown & Co., and immensely wealthy, died at his residence this morning, at an advanced age. James Swan, another wealthy citizen, also died this morning. Both of the deceased were Ex-Presidents of the Merchants' Bank of this city.

Courtesies to the Baltimore City Guards.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 26.

The Baltimore City Guards were yesterday entertained with a grand banquet by their hosts of the Charlestown City Guards, and in the evening attended a *levée* at the house of Mayor Dana. This afternoon, they will be escorted through Boston, and leave by the Worcester and Norwich route for home.

Prof. Steiner's Balloon Ascension.

Oswego, Friday, Aug. 26.

Prof. Steiner, the aeronaut, ascended in his balloon, *Europa*, from Toronto at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, and landed at 9½ last evening, eight miles south of this city, having come all the way over Lake Ontario.

Non Arrival of the Indian.

Further Point, Friday, Aug. 26—11 P. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *Indian*, now about due off this Point, with Liverpool dates of the 17th inst. Weather clear. Wind west.

LATER FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

By the Overland Mail.

The Gwin and Broderick Contest—Lively Times among the Politicians—Criminal Occurrences—Later from Oregon—The Congressional Election Still Uncertain, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Monday, Aug. 1, 1859.

The war of the politicians continues to wage here with unabated fury. Californians never do anything by halves. They are intense in their loves and hates; and in political campaigns, or personal controversy, are ultra, bitter and unrelenting. Probably no two men occupying seats in the United States Senate ever before employed such language in relation to each other as Senators Gwin and Broderick are now dispensing nightly. In this Broderick is clearly the aggressor. He began by denouncing his colleague, charging him with all sorts of delinquency, declaring that he was dripping with corruption, and attempting to support his statements only by surmises and suspicions quite as dishonoring to the man who uses them as to anybody. Gwin at first was silent. Broderick evidently had became desperate, and proceeded to "pile Pellion upon Ossa," until his colleague finally seems to have lost all patience and self-control. His course with most men would have been to challenge them either to make good their base charges, or to meet him upon "the field of honor." But Broderick, while acknowledging "the code," had quite recently grossly and wantonly insulted a Mr. Perley at a public table, and then refused to fight him, adding insult to injury in his letter of declination. Under such circumstances Gwin seems to have supposed that it would be useless to try any other course with his adversary than to denounce his statements in the bitterest terms, and then give him ample provocation to produce his proofs. He has done this in several withering personal speeches in different parts of the State, but has elicited no further evidence at the hands of his assailant. Next Monday it is expected that the Senators will meet each other in Sacramento before a public audience. As it is hardly possible that they can stand upon the same platform without personal collision, wise friends of both will, doubtless, endeavor to prevent the meeting.

Until the Hon. M. S. Latham was nominated for Governor, no one ever heard the slightest whisper against his integrity. While in Congress, and while Collector of this port, everybody accorded him the highest character for strictest probity. During the canvass he, too, has failed to escape the breath of calumny.

The chief charge against him is that of having attempted to bribe the Supreme Court of this State some years ago, through Judge Murray, one of its members at that time, but who is now dead. The charge appears to rest altogether upon hearsay statements of persons who *say* that Judge Murray told them of the facts during his lifetime. I am satisfied that there can be no foundation for the charge. Mr. Latham is to meet and explode the charge in a speech to be made to-night at Nevada. Thus far each of the "second-hand" witnesses against him is personally unfriendly to Latham, although some of them are not political foes. The only persons who may be supposed to have knowledge on the subject are Judge Heydenfeldt, of this city, (who was on the Bench with Murray,) and Mr. J. R. Beard, who was Clerk of the Supreme Court at the time when the attempt at bribery is alleged to have been made. Both of these gentlemen, I understand, have addressed letters and affidavits to Mr. Latham, exonerating him thoroughly. Judge Murray it is known was a personal enemy of Latham's, because the latter took no pains to conceal his distrust of the Judge's integrity or ability.

In connection with this charge against Mr. L., the rumor has been industriously circulated of late to the effect that the latter was to be withdrawn from the Democratic State ticket. Of course there is not the slightest foundation in fact for so absurd a rumor. Mr. Latham will maintain the field and be elected.

Horace Greeley arrived at Placerville, near the eastern border of the State, on Saturday, and is expected here within a few days. He is in good health, and browned by the sun to about the hue of *that* old brown coat.

A man named George Wilson was killed by a man named Shafer, at Shafer's House, near Stockton, on Saturday night last. Wilson was drunk, and entered Shafer's house and commenced raising a row, upon which Shafer shot him. Shafer delivered himself up to the authorities.

Robert G. Killelea, a respectable merchant of this city, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning. Investigation showed his death to have been caused by heart disease.

F. Alton Wheelock, of New-York, I believe, was arrested here on Saturday, on a charge of passing a forged check purporting to be drawn by F. L. Loring on Mack Brummagin & Co., Bankers.

Mr. Robt. White, of Placerville, has a curious copper pitcher which was recently found in the cement diggings of Red Hill, in that county, by Mr. James Patterson. The vessel has about the shape and dimension of an ordinary gourd, minus the neck or handle, and is composed of sheet copper, about one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. The bottom of the vessel is as round as a ball, and neatly dove-tailed and hard soldered to the body of the pitcher. Attached to the neck is a handle like that of a cream-jug. This queer cup will hold about a quart, and as it was found in a pile of cement which had been thrown from a pit twenty feet in depth, the supposition is that it came from the bed rock. It will be observed that the pitcher was found in the cement after the latter had been thrown from its natural position—perhaps a long time after. This relic may be accepted as one among many evidences that California was inhabited many generations ago by a civilized people.

A funny case came up in Court here the other day, which I doubt not "Podgers" will work up for you in his own inimitable style. But lest he should conclude to leave it altogether to "tother feller," I will just state the fact. William F. Walton sued Thomas Maguire, proprietor of one of our theatres, on some promissory notes. The defendant admitted his liability on the notes; but set up in the way of offset, a claim of $750 for use and occupation of a private box and seats in the dress circle of the Opera House.

The case was referred to a sole referee, who heard testimony, and found that Walton and his family were admitted *free* to the Opera House by the permission and order of the defendant. On this account the referee reported a judgment for the whole sum claimed in favor of the plaintiff. To this finding the defendant excepted, and moved for a new trial, on the ground that the referee had erred in not admitting the offset. Judge Norton was of opinion that when a person had been admitted to a theatre free, he could not afterwards be charged therefor, nor could the price of admission be urged as an offset to another claim. He denied the motion for a new trial.

FROM OREGON.

The latest news from Oregon still leaves the Congressional election there in doubt. Stout (Democrat) will probably get the certificate, but Logan, his opponent, will contest the election before the House of Representatives at Washington.

We have advices from Lieut. Mullan's expedition to the 4th ult., at which date the road had been opened to a point on the Palouse River, 14 miles from the Snake, 64 miles from the post of Walla Walla, and 94 miles from Walla Walla landing. The whole command and party are in good health and interested in their work. Mr. Sohon, whose reconnoissance in advance was noticed in our last issue, has again been heard from. He had reached a point some ninety miles to the east of the Tat-hanah Hill, the great landmark north of the Clear Water, and in the line of the proposed route, but, we regret to learn, had found the Indians sullen, insolent, and manifestly unfriendly and dangerous. Committing no overt act, they have refused to serve him as guide, sell him horses or hire as expressmen. So palpable indeed have been the hostile acts and spirit of the Indians, that Lieut. Mullan had thought it due to Mr. Sohon, to direct him to return to the main body of the expedition. The Indians who have behaved in this manner are Cœur d'Alenes, who it is believed are incited to this conduct by certain upper Ne Percés.

News from Buenos Ayres.

By an arrival at this port we have papers from Buenos Ayres to June 28, one day later than advices received *viâ* England.

No outbreak had yet taken place between the forces of Urquiza and the Province of Buenos Ayres. Urquiza's troops at Rosario, in the Province of Santa Fé, were stated to be in a very discontented condition, and desertions to Buenos Ayres were frequent.

Gen. Zapiola, the Chief Admiral in the Buenos Ayres Navy, had resigned on account of age and infirmities. A younger man would take his place.

The Argentine Congress had issued a manifesto, addressed to the Thirteen Provinces, recapitulating the causes of the present quarrel and quoting largely from Urquiza's personal proclamation, published sometime since. The Congressmen say that their only object is to keep the rich jewel, Buenos Ayres, from being torn by rude and thieving hands from the glorious diadem of the nation. They give notice that the Presidential election will shortly take place, and hold out as an inducement to the Buenos Ayreans, that if they will quietly rejoin the Confederation, they may have a hand in choosing the second President of the nation. The Buenos Ayres papers publish the manifesto in full, and at the same time comment on their own plan of proceedings, which is to finish Urquiza in one decisive battle, as Rosas was finished at Monte Caseros.

Bold Robbery at Newburgh.—A bold and adroit robbery was committed on Tuesday evening, at the store of Isaac Wood, Jr. Watching his opportunity, while the attention of the clerks were occupied by customers at a little distance from the desk, the thief opened the cash drawer and abstracted some $300, and safely decamped with his plunder. There was a much larger amount in the drawer at the time, but happening to be overlaid by some papers, the biggest pile escaped the notice of the robber.

The residence of L. W. Gardiner, on Grand-street, Newburgh, was entered a few evenings since, by the nipper process, and all the silver plate, and some valuable dresses of Mrs. Gardiner's, together with $100 in money, taken from the pantaloons of Mr. Gardiner, stolen therefrom, in all about $875.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

An Astonished "F. F. V." in New-York.—The other day we copied the letter of an astonished Philadelphian who had been amazed at the bigness of New-York; and yesterday there came a copy of the Richmond *Whig*, containing the record of its "Local" man's experience here, while seeing the sights in company with the Richmond Grays. The gentleman from Virginia seems to have been seized with wonder and admiration, and fills a column with his story. The following is a specimen: "The Grays, as we have said, did not all retire after reaching their quarters. They walked up and down Broadway, and were invited by their cicerones into saloons, restaurants and armories, where 'creature comforts' were dispensed to them in abundance. It may be that some of them went 'bobbin 'round' to a late hour, but the majority of those whom we met next (Sunday) morning at the Brandreth seemed to have enjoyed ample and refreshing repose. The company were escorted to St. John's Church in the forenoon. In the afternoon they dispersed in all directions, a goodly number repairing to Jones' Wood, Hoboken, etc. The former—which we did not visit, is a place of resort noted for its *fête champêtres*, its lager and its Teutonic attractions generally. It is visited every Sunday afternoon by thousands of men, women and children, of whom it may doubtless be truly said "And God is not in all their thoughts." The visitors to Hoboken were kindly received by the members of a volunteer company there, and were entertained, we learn, in the most hospitable manner, at the company's armory. The street cars, in New-York, run Sundays, day and night, as at all other times. Availing ourself of this means of conveyance, we rode to the upper part of the City and took a survey of a place, much talked about, called 'The Central Park.' This is one of the most stupendous enterprises ever undertaken by the Corporation of New-York, we presume, except the introduction of Croton water. Just imagine an area of surface, *eighty* times larger than the Capitol-square, and an idea may be formed of the vast extent of this immense park, the prime cost of which must have been several millions of dollars. A force of about 3 500 men is employed by the Corporation in improving the rugged grounds, and though much progress has been made, several years must elapse before the work is completed. In ten years from this time, it will be almost worth one's while to visit Manhattan Island, just to see the great 'Central Park.' The improvement, from first to last, will cost the City of New-York several millions of dollars. Let the Council of Richmond think of this when they are asked to subscribe $20,000 toward the improvement of the Hermitage Fair Grounds, near this city. In returning from the Park, in company with Quartermaster Bridgford, of the First Regiment V. V., we walked through Madison-avenue, and other fashionable streets. What splendid mansions meet the eye at every step. Look to the right or left, and you see row after row of three or four story tenements—all faced with omnipresent brown stone, and characterized by an undeviating style of steps, leading from the sidewalks to the front doors. It might almost be imagined that there is or was but one plan of building residences in New York, so uniform is the appearance of the *façades*, but an inspection, of course, reveals some variation in the style of exterior finish. Still, it is wearisome to behold such an endless succession of houses so closely resembling each other; and in continuing our walk it was a momentary relief to turn into the streets inhabited by the poorer classes of the community. In relieving our contemplative organs, we aggrieved our olfactories, and were right glad when we again reached a purer atmosphere. Within gun-shot of the great Metropolitan Hotel, the stench which assailed our sense of smell was very offensive, and proceeded, we were informed, from imperfect sewerage. The inmates of the dwellings along the scented streets, crowds of whom were standing in groups on the sidewalk, did not seem to be incommoded by the villainous smell. Perhaps they are 'used to it,' or it may be that they have appealed in vain for relief."

A Reunion—A Banquet—And a Presentation on Board the Steamer Long Island.—The numerous friends of the old steamer line, and of the new steamboat *Long Island*, running to Glen Cove, Great Neck and other places on the north shore of the Island, had a very pleasant reunion on board of the steamer *Long Island*, yesterday, just previous to her departure on her regular evening trip. Some one hundred persons were present. A handsome collation was improvised. The friends of Capt. Somarindyke, who have sailed with him for years as the commander of the *Croton*, determined to give him some substantial proof of their esteem, coupled with a declaration of their intention to sustain him in his new enterprise. A gold chronometer watch and chain, with $250, was presented to him, Wm. P. Miller, Esq, doing the honors, on behalf of a *large* committee. The inscription upon the case was as follows: "Presented to Capt. Somarindyke, by the passengers of the steamboat *Long Island*." Capt. Somarindyke received the handsome testimonial, and returned thanks for the present in a neat speech. He esteemed the gift, not alone for its intrinsic value, but more especially for the expression of confidence and friendship which it implied on the part of the donors. A handsome silver tea-set was also presented to Richard S. Peck, the engineer, and to Charles Smith, the pilot of the boat. A gold watch chain was also given to Mr. Lockwood, the clerk of the boat, and a sum of money was distributed among the entire crew, from the cook to the firemen. After the interchange of the most cordial sentiments, the party separated just as the boat rung her last bell and started from the pier.

Sixty-ninth Regiment—Election of Colonel.—In compliance with Brigade orders an election for field-officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was held last evening at Division Armory. The following gentlemen were elected: For Colonel, Capt. Michael Corcoran, Company A, in place of Col. Ryan, resigned; for Lieutenant Colonel, Major Robert Nugent; for Major, James Bayley, late Chaplain of the Regiment. The elections were unanimous. At the conclusion of the voting, the officers partook of a collation, during which the health of the newly elected officers was drunk, those gentlemen appropriately responding. To a toast complimentary to Frederick Townsend, Adjutant-General, Gen. Ewen responded, and paid a high compliment to that officer for the efficiency which had been displayed by him in his department. Brigade-Major Taylor, Jacob Dunn and others spoke. Brevet-Colonel J. Raynor, in responding to a toast given in his honor, mentioned that he had been thirty-six years in the Tenth Regiment, and twenty-five years in command of the National Grays. He concluded by giving the following: "May the social intercourse and present good feeling existing between the officers and members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and the National Grays continue, welded by the hammer of conciliation on the anvil of peace, and may the person who attempts to blow the coals of discord be consumed by the sparks."

Revenue Derived from the City Markets.—The moneys received by rents and fees during the past six years from the twelve markets owned by the Corporation,—which were estimated in 1836 to be worth $1,176,000,—amounted to $514,327 21. Deduct from this figure about $170,000 for salaries and other expenses incident to keeping the markets clean and in repair, and for compensation to the Collector of the City Revenue for his services, and we find that $424,327 21 is the revenue derived from this source by the City for the past six years,—an amount equal to about six per cent. per annum on the original investment. Probably the valuation of 1836 was considerably below that which would be given to the City Markets in 1859, so that we shall not probably be far out of the way if we say that the City receives only about 5 per cent. for its moneys thus invested. Moreover, West Washington Market, which is not included in this estimate, has now been surrendered to the City, and its site alone is worth $1,000,000, and supposing that it gives an income by rental and fees equal in proportion to that of the other markets, it is evident that the City Markets pay less than 3 per cent. per annum on their full valuation. Certainly it would appear that the public funds could be invested more advantageously.

A Lost Child and Cruel Suspense of the Parents.—Last Sunday, a little girl of William Newsham, three years of age, and living at No. 5 West Tenth-street, strayed from her home, and could not be found. Inquiry was made at the Police Headquarters, and the telegraph was put in motion to describe, and, if possible, recover the child, but without effect. Mr. Newsham went to Mr. Kellogg's house, in Leonard-street, the Superintendent of the Out-Door Poor, to whom stray children are sent preliminary to sending them to the Almshouse, but no information could be obtained of the lost one. The parents sought for the missing child everywhere, and even were on the point of going to the Coroner's office. They went several times a day to the police telegraph office, and also at Mr. Kellogg's house. After all this search, and this torturing anxiety, the child was found, yesterday, at the Almshouse, where it had been kept nearly five days. The parents, though overjoyed to embrace their little one, after so painful a suspense, nevertheless complained loudly of the want of system, or the carelessness on the part of those who have lost children in charge, in keeping them in such long and cruel suspense.

Health Commissioners.—At the meeting of the Commissioners, yesterday, the Health Officer reported the bark *Ariel*, from Port-au-Prince, and the brig *Matilda*, from Zaza. All on board were well. It was directed that they be detained for five days for observation, at Upper Quarantine. Philip Levy, of No. 405 First-avenue, complained of a slaughter-house at No. 423 First-avenue, said to be in a very filthy condition. The subject was referred to the City Inspector. An application from the Captain of the *Florida*, from Cienfuegos, for permission to bring his vessel up to the City was referred to the Mayor. A similar application was received from the Captain of the *Dunkirk*—it was directed that the latter vessel be detained five days longer. The American Consul at Cienfuegos, appeared before the Board and stated that the port of Cienfuegos was healthy, and had been so all Summer. He had advices up to the 8th ult. John Green, offal contractor, stated before the Board that he could not continue his contract without additional compensation. He receives at present $12 000 a year for the removal of offal from the City. The matter was referred to the City Inspectors, Alderman McSpedon and Councilman Cornell. The Board adjourned to Monday.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Schirmer, at No. 188 West Twenty-fourth-street, on the body of Charles Wilson, a little boy who was run over by one of the

Eighth-avenue Railroad cars. The deceased, in company with a little girl named Fetherbridge, attempted to cross the track near Twenty-fourth-street, when they were alarmed by an approaching carriage, and in their hurry to get out of the way both fell upon the track. Before the little boy could regain his feet the car wheel passed over his head, causing a fracture which resulted fatally. The little girl was not much injured. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered.

Eloped.—A complaint was entered at the Mayor's Office yesterday against a young man named G. Block, charging him with abducting Eleanora, the daughter of Mr. Edward Wallack, of No. 102 First-avenue. The accused has not yet attained his majority, and the young lady is not yet 14 years of age. Mr. Wallack says Block was recently arrested on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, but was discharged on the plea of infancy. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the youthful pair, and it is now in the hands of an officer.

The Jam in Broadway.—The removal of a large portion of the dry goods jobbing houses into the streets lateral to Broadway, does not seem to have relieved that thoroughfare. On the contrary, the practice of driving so many loaded vehicles through it seriously impedes travel, and the inconvenience increases with the rising Fall business. For several days Broadway, from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., has, occasionally, been so packed that the stages have been at least half an hour in going from the Astor House to Bowling Green.

Seriously Hurt.—Mr. Muller, foreman of the masons employed at Lord & Taylor's new building on Broadway, fell, about 7½ o'clock yesterday morning, from the second story to the sub-cellar, a distance of nearly 40 feet. His injuries are of a serious nature.

Found Drowned.—The corpse of an unknown man, in a very advanced state of decomposition, was found last evening in the dock foot of Jackson-street, East River. An inquest will be held to-day by Coroner Gamble.

Sudden Death.—Ellen Kerrigan, who resided at No. 495 Pearl-street, died suddenly, about 1½ o'clock, on Friday morning, as is believed from the effects of intemperance. Coroner Gamble will hold an inquest.

Fire in Water Street.—At half-past 1 A. M., yesterday, a fire broke out in a small tenement in Water-street, near Jackson. The firemen were promptly on the ground, and soon extinguished the flames. Damage about $100; no insurance.

Nicaragua Transit—Meeting of Stockholders.

A meeting of stockholders of the American, Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company was held yesterday, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of confirming the charter recently made between John E. Body and General Jerez, the Nicaraguan Minister, and for other purposes which were brought before the meeting.

Three-fourths of the capital stock ($3,000,000) was represented and voted upon.

A degree of confidence was manifested in the success of the present enterprise, entirely different from that formerly shown at similar meetings.

This meeting was rendered necessary before the return of the new charter, which is expected to arrive by the next steamer—the ratification of which annuls and puts out of existence forever the old ship canal charter, under which the new Company is acting and holding on for the present.

The Directors were authorized unanimously to give to the Stockholders of the old stock 50 per cent of the new in exchange for the old.

By this arrangement one-half the capital stock of the new Company would be left, with which to raise the money necessary for stocking and putting the Transit in operation.

The estimated cost of this, by Commodore Vanderbilt, is $270,000, and by C. K. Garrison, $250,000 which includes the damming of the Colorado, clearing out the mouth and other parts of the San Juan River, and putting the Transit in complete working order.

The old Stockholders will have to pay only 20 per cent. for the new stock, if taken within a certain number of days.

This would give $300,000 more than the estimated cost of opening the route. The whole of the capital stock of the Old Pacific Ship Canal Company having been issued, left them no means of "making a raise" by the sale of stock which the new Company are enabled to do. The old Company say this has been the cause of all their trouble and pecuniary embarrassment.

Police Reports.

Alleged Counterfeiters.—Yesterday afternoon, Officer Fitzmaurice, of the Second Precinct, observed a man, who gave his name as John Snooks, in Maiden-lane under suspicious circumstances. The bad reputation of the man induced the policeman to watch him sharply, and he soon perceived a companion of the suspected man, named George Fisher, coming from towards Liberty-street. The latter accosted Snooks, and passed over to him a small package, which the officer thought was counterfeit money. The fellows then separated—the accomplice going into the stationery store No. 14 Maiden lane, and Snooks crossing the street to a hallway, where he appeared to be waiting for something. The officer at once made up his mind that the men were counterfeiters, and he decided to arrest Snooks. This accomplished, he handed his prisoner over to the custody of some citizens while he went into the store to look after the confederate. The officer pretended that he wished to purchase stationery, and so did not excite the fellow's suspicions. Soon Fisher handed a counterfeit ten-dollar bill on the Nassau Bank of Brooklyn to the clerk in payment for the articles, when the officer immediately arrested him. The prisoners were taken to the station house and searched, when a large amount of good money was found in their possession. In the hall where Snooks was arrested, two of the tens were afterwards found. They were wrapped up in a piece of tissue paper, and had probably been thrown there by Snooks to prevent detection. It is supposed that the men passed several of the counterfeits before they were discovered. They were both held for examination.

Wholesale Arrest of Prostitutes.—For some time past the Fourteenth Ward Police have been carrying on an extensive war with the prostitutes in that Precinct, and, on Thursday, another attempt was made to break up the many vile dens which abound. No. 247 Canal-street, kept by Cenus A. Peters, was first visited, and three girls, named Catharine Henderson, Ann Duffy, and Mary Ann Rosenberg, were arrested and locked up. No. 15 Howard-street was next attended to, and the proprietor, John Carson, his bar-keeper, Myers Peterson, Kate Williams, Rose Fanell, and Ida Miller, were all taken into custody. The Police next made a descent on Hermann Riggs' house, No. 220 Centre-street and arrested him, and then his wife, Mary Prigg and Jesse Stewart. All of the prisoners were marched to the Station-house, and locked up. Other places were visited, and the inmates notified to close immediately or suffer their places to be broken up, and themselves sent to the Penitentiary as vagrants. Those already arrested will be taken before Alderman Brady this morning, and examined.

Burglary in Broadway.—At about 11 P. M., on Thursday, a burglary was committed at No. 516 Broadway, and a large amount of property was stolen. The burglars, it is supposed, secreted themselves in the building early in the evening, and after the store had been closed, proceeded to their work. The first floor, occupied by Moses W. Dodd as a book store, was thoroughly ransacked. The desks were all broken open, the counters examined, and goods strewed around. The offices up stairs were forced open, and valuables taken. The safes were also tried, but fortunately withstood every test. The amount of property stolen could not be ascertained, owing to the lateness of the hour. Sergeant Blockett, of the City Hall Police, thoroughly examined the building—it being found open—but could get no trace of the robbers. He placed the store in charge of the Police for the night.

Pickpockets.—John Shelley and Patrick Lyne were detected about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, searching the pockets of a Bostonian, named Charles Benson, who lay on the sidewalk intoxicated, in Broadway, near White-street. The thieves were arrested by Officer Carr of the Sixth Ward. Justice Connolly committed them in default of $300 bail. Benson did not know how much money was taken from him. None of it was recovered, as the prisoners threw it away as soon as they were taken into custody.

Quarrelsome Neighbors.—On Wednesday night a quarrel occurred between several inmates of the tenement house No. 244 West Thirty-eighth street. In the progress of the row a man named Daniel Gallagher was cut with a knife in several places, and charges that Patrick Keinohan, one of the belligerents, inflicted the wounds. Officer Reed, of the Second District Court, arrested Keinohan, and Justice Quackenbush held him in $500 bail to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—Lewis Welch, a young man, was arrested on Thursday by the Fourteenth Ward Police, for passing a counterfeit $3 on the Worcester County Bank, Mass.

Peter Funk and the Southerner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in your issue of yesterday an account of a shooting affair at No. 1 Park-row, in which a carman and a Southerner are supposed to have been involved. There are some errors of omission and commission in all the reports of the daily papers. Hence, as I am, *per force*, the individual designated as a "Southerner," I beg the privilege of stating a fact or two.

The supposed Southerner is a New-Yorker. Said New-Yorker, waiting for a printer whose office is in the basement of No. 1 Park-row, stepped into the auction shop at the same number to relieve the tedium of standing on the sidewalk, and without saying a word was immediately ordered out, which order was at once complied with, when it was followed by an order to leave the sidewalk, an order, of course, not so readily complied with; whereupon said "Southerner," followed up by the man who shot the carman, and a big burly friend, was pushed over, with no other damage, ostensibly, than a bruise on the elbow.

The "Southerner," so-called, is somewhat well-known in the City, and has been for some time what is familiarly termed "a member of the Press." As to the assault upon himself, which is the reputed cause of the "row," enough has already been indicated. As to the Chicago merchant, as the shooting Peter Funk calls himself, it may be well to repeat the assertion that he was the prime aggressor upon parties whom the carman never saw or heard of.

The Southerner (so-called) was entirely alone and unarmed, and perhaps it is but justice to say that when the aggression had assumed a villainous aspect, and before the Police appeared, a Peter Funk of the Press, some time ex-consul, refused to take note of proceedings in the *mêlee, pro* or *con*, and advised the use of pistols.

Of the fitness and propriety of things in that regard the few who saw may understand, and the many who read may comprehend.

Is it not time the Peter Funks had a chance to "slide?"

THE SOUTHERNER.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT,

Embracing Standard Novels and Tales, and Miscellaneous Selections of the highest interest. With the issue of Tuesday, July 26, the initial chapters of

"THE GOOD FIGHT,"

An Original and profoundly interesting story of that unequaled novelist,

CHARLES READE,

Will be reproduced from early London sheets, and will be continued through the volume. Back Numbers can be supplied.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is compiled from a variety of sources, many of them inaccessible to the American reader.

Price $3 a year; Two Copies to one address $5; Five Copies to one address, $11 25; Ten Copies to one address, $20.

THE WEEKLY TIMES,

Appearing every Saturday morning, embraces a comprehensive digest of the news of the preceding week, with attractive Literary features, among which will be found

READE'S SPLENDID STORY,

And other choice reading. It will also continue to furnish its valuable information for the

FARMER AND GARDENER,

A Department which has become highly popular.

Price, $2 a year: Three Copies to one address, $5; Five Copies to one address, $8; Ten Copies to one address, $12; Twenty Copies to one address for $20. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms of all our issues—Cash invariably in advance. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

All letters to be addressed to the New-York Times, New-York City.

☞ The Times Building is situated opposite the City Hall, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

Are superior for all manufacturing purposes.
Are more desirable for all kinds of family sewing.
Are capable of doing a greater variety of work.
Are free from the faults of other machines.
Are almost noiseless in their operations.
Are much better and therefore worth more.
Are perfectly simple and easily kept in order.
Are cheaper because they earn more money.
Are just the Machine for every family.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.

More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business where an *accurate and durable scale* is required. These scales are in use in nearly every country throughout the civilized world, and are *the only* COMPOUND BALANCES *that have merited and received the confidence and patronage of the business public.*

Call and examine or send for an Illustrated Circular.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New York.

Grover & Baker's New Cloak Maker and Quilter.

None in the business can afford to be without them. Their work is unequaled in beauty and strength, and all other machines useless for this business in comparison. Come and see them at No. 501 Broadway. Price $65.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,

Useful in Every House.
For Sale Everywhere.

Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. Address Box 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all Druggists.

BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.

Temporarily at No 501 Broadway, New York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Lillie's Patent

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES

are considered, by competent judges, to be

THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.

Against the *most skillful* burglar it is

A SURE PROTECTION,

being fitted with a Powder-Proof Combination Lock of LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,

and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the

MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

For sale by

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey st., New York.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts., offer for sale Tubular, Lace, Napoleon Scarf, and all other fashionable styles of Summer Neck Ties, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery, Dress Robes, Traveling Shirts, Plain, Cross-plait, French and English Printed Shirts, Alexandre's, Bajou's and Courvoisir's Kid Gloves, &c.

Particular attention bestowed upon their custom Shirt department. Gentlemen ordering Shirts made from measure may rely upon a good fit and well-executed work.

Pure Cognac Brandies, Vintages of 1857 and 1858, imported in octaves, expressly for private use. These are casks of about 20 gallons in quantity, costing only $50 to $60 each. The Brandy is of the very first quality, and will improve wonderfully by age.

F. S. COZZENS, Importer.
No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

Useful in Every Family.—PAINT, GREASE spots, &c. removed instantly. Gloves Silks, Ribbons, &c. cleaned equal to new without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle.

HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

Mount Vernon Taxes.—Unionport, Wakefield, Pelhamville, Fleetwood, East and West Mount Vernon, and all properties advertised to be sold for taxes, must be paid at No. 77 East 15th st., on MONDAY, Aug. 29, where the sales book may be seen.

JOHN S. YORKE, General Collector.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of ladies' long braids. Fronts, half wigs, &c., on hand, for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Young Men should learn for what trade, occupation, or profession they are best adapted before wasting time in trying a wrong one. A correct Phrenological examination by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will direct you to the right vocation.

McLaughlin's Improved French Yoke Shirts—Ready made, all sizes, or made to measure in the best manner. Store corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Furnishing Goods of all kinds.

Rupture Cured.—The "Riggs Truss" is without an equal. Water-proof, cleanly and indestructible. Is worn in bathing and cannot cause injury. Office, No. 448 Broome st., near Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.

N. B.—Price Reduced to $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Mumm's Champagnes.—Just arrived, an invoice of these first class Wines—Imperial, Verzenay, Cabinet, &c.

F. S. COZZENS Importer.
No. 73 Warren-st., New York.

Longworth's Ohio Wines, Sparkling and Still Catawba and Isabella. For sale by

F. S. COZZENS, Sole Agent,
No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

HARDENBERGH—STETSON.—At Mawmee City, Ohio, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, by the Rev. Charles Richards, J. R. Hardenbergh, of Jersey City, N. J., to Lizzie T. Stetson, of the former place.

DIED.

DARROW.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 25, being her ninth birthday, ELIZABETH CLARK, eldest daughter of William and Mary C. Darrow.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No 203 10th-av., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TRUCHULT.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 26, THEODORE TRUCHULT, aged 16 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his uncle, John D'Homergue, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 400 4th av., between 28th and 29th sts.

☞ Savannah papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Aug. 25, ELIZABETH GEORGE, widow of the late George Taylor, Jr., in the 64th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, Joseph R., George G., and Edward S. Taylor, also her son in law, John Burling, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Aug. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 83 Eldridge st., near Grand-st.

BROWN.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 25, WILLIAM M., second son of E. B. and P. J. Brown, aged 1 year, 6 months and 13 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Aug. 28, at 2 o'clock, from No. 20 Jones-st.

JONES.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 26, Mrs. REBECCA JONES, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Sunday, Aug. 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 200 Division-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

THURSTON.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Aug. 25, FLORENCE, infant daughter of Alfred and Catharine M. Thurston.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, Aug. 28, from No. 112 7th st.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Aug. 26, WILLIAM HENRY, son of W. H. and Sarah M. Johnson, aged 7 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 46 2d st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Aug. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PECK.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 25, ERNEST FELIX, youngest son of the Rev. Francis Peck, aged 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Aug. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 157 Duffield-st.

LE BRUN.—In Williamsburgh, on Friday, Aug. 26, ELIZABETH C. LE BRUN, in the 31st year of her age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

BALL.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Aug. 25, MARY M., wife of James W. Ball.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 27, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 197 Montgomery-st., near Grove-st., Jersey City, without further invitation.

CRITTENDEN.—At the Mountain House, South Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 21, suddenly, MARGARET PARKER, wife of the Rev. Samuel W. Crittenden, and daughter of the Rev. Joel Parker, D. D.

The funeral services will take place in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d st., on Saturday morning, Aug. 27, at 10½ o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited, without further notice.

ARNOLD.—At South Yonkers, on Thursday, Aug. 25, MARY WHITING, infant daughter of Dr. Edmund and Eliza Arnold, aged 11 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Aug. 27, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, J. R. Whiting.

MARVIN.—At Westport, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 25, WILLIAM JUDAH KEYSER, eldest and only remaining son of Walter T. and Eliza R. Marvin, aged 5 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, Westport, without further invitation.

FRASER.—At Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 18, ANN S., daughter of John S. Fraser.

BASSETT.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday, Aug. 26, WILLIAM SHERWOOD, son of Wm. N. and M. Elizabeth Bassett, of this City, aged 6 months and 18 days.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)

OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature with Sworn Commissioners to superintend the same.

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 459, Aug. 26, 1859.

29, 50, 51, 39, 4, 48, 22, 45, 33, 2, 11, 10, 3, 56.

Class No. 460, Aug. 26, 1859.

63, 70, 31, 27, 8, 11, 19, 32, 45, 48, 6, 33, 72.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.

Class No. 457, Aug. 26, 1859.

24, 65, 75, 64, 9, 41, 42, 22, 15, 74, 10, 20, 61.

Class No. 458, Extra, Aug. 26, 1859.

1, 78, 27, 77, 19, 36, 17, 73, 28, 74, 4, 66, 20.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS.
MADE FROM WHITE FLINT WHEAT.

This, it is believed, yields a nourishment better adapted to the healthful requirements of the human system through life than any other one substance known to civilization.

This nourishment is made up of those properties in grain chemically known as saccharine matter, gluten, &c.

The saccharine matter contributes most of the nourishment, and contains also an active principle, which, when received into the stomach as a component of bread, aids digestion.

These great nourishing and invigorating properties of grain produce, under the action of heat and by the aid of certain machinery, a most powerful stimulant.

If such a product can be extracted from grain by artificial means, it indicates unmistakably the influence which the saccharine matter, or sugar property in wheat, has upon the bodily powers of man when subjected to the natural chemical action of the human stomach.

It seems, therefore, that this is an indispensable property of grain as a nourishment, given to it for the most beneficent purpose, and consequently should be retained, as far as practicable, in all the preparations of grain for food.

WING'S CRACKERS contain the highest amount of nutriment that has ever been produced from wheat.

In the preparations of the material and in the manufacture of WING'S FARINA CRACKERS, the life supporting principle of the grain remains, not deadened or injured as in flour, by too close grinding, but retaining it's most active properties so necessary to digestion, and the energizing force with which it imparts to the body a healthful growth or renewed vigor and strength.

The constantly increasing demand for WING'S FARINA CRACKERS, with the commendatory remarks of parents, teachers and physicians, is strong proof of the healthful and beneficial results which have attended their use.

WING'S CRACKERS have a pleasant taste, act kindly upon the stomach, and for dyspeptics or the aged, as well as sedentary and delicate persons generally, they are most acceptable.

It is believed that there never has been anything introduced equal to WING'S FARINA CRACKERS as a healthful nourishment for children.

In purchasing, it should be borne in mind that there are no genuine Farina Crackers made but by Mr. WING. His are the only crackers manufactured in the United States containing the true qualities of Farina.

All other so-called Farina Crackers are imitations. Take none, therefore, for Farina but those bearing the name A. WING stamped on each cracker.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS may be procured of the best family grocers generally, by whom they are extensively sold in different portions of the United States, and at wholesale only of A. N. THOMPSON & CO., Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

ADVERTISE
ADVERTISE
ADVERTISE
AND
MAKE
MONEY.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. are agents for nearly all the Newspapers in the United States (including California) and the British Possessions. Some 3,000 different Papers are received and filed at their offices, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 6 State-st., Boston. They attend to their business, and see that it is done in the best manner, in the best Papers, at the lowest rates. They have good arrangements with all the best papers throughout the country. Advertisers can save money, time, and trouble by giving S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. their advertising, as their old customers will testify.

Merchants are invited to call at our offices, where all information will be given that will enable any one to advertise judiciously, and make money thereby.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S
CITY AND COUNTRY
ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park row, New-York, Times Building.

Liberal arrangements will be made with ADVERTISERS, and their favors promptly inserted in any NEWSPAPER published in the UNITED STATES OR CANADA, at the publishers' lowest cash prices. Reference is made to Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

A DELICIOUS STOMACH TONIC AND ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

FOR THE NERVOUS, WEAK, AND FOR DIARRHŒA, dysentery, and diseases of the stomach, bowels, kidneys, urinary organs. Pure juice of the grape, containing less than eight per cent. of alcohol, medicinated with Peruvian bark, rhubarb juniper, &c., and conscientiously offered to the suffering.

FARQUAR'S CALIFORNIA WINE OR BRANDY.

As a general beverage it is fine. Quart bottles $1, at No 10 Astor House, Nos. 417 and 861 Broadway, No 158 Bowery, and Hayes', Brooklyn. Dépôt, No. 6 Varick-st.

PETER K. DEYO,
ADVERTISING AGENT,
OFFICE NO. 19 NASSAU BANK BUILDING.
Reference—Messrs. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

All desirous of advertising through his (Mr. Deyo's) agency, can do so with the *fullest confidence in all his representations.*—*N. Y. Express, March 4, 1859.*

BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
FAMILY MACHINES, $50; $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Co., No. 434 Broadway.

CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES

Consume all the gas arising from the consumption of coal, thus saving a large proportion of fuel.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
Makers,
No. 442 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.

BREAKFAST CASTERS.

A new and beautiful article, silver-plated, with three and four fine cut bottles, for sale, wholesale and retail, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

NOTICE.—PERSONS DESIRING ROOMS FOR the season at Fifth Avenue Hotel, will please apply at the office, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. daily.

HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

BULLION'S ANALYTICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR has been for some years the text book of the public and many private schools of

BOSTON, AND OTHER CITIES OF MASS.,

and has been the text book of the Union and Graded Schools of Vermont for five years.

BULLION'S SERIES OF GRAMMARS

(on a uniform plan) have recently been adopted by the Boards of Education for the Public Schools of

NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN,
TROY, SCHENECTADY,
UTICA, ROCHESTER.

THE ENGLISH, LATIN, and GREEK GRAMMARS, READERS, &c., of this series are preferred text books in prominent schools and colleges throughout the United States and Canada.

As text books on the science of languages, and as strong and neatly made school books,

BULLION'S GRAMMARS, &c., ARE UNEQUALED.

PRATT, OAKLEY & CO.,
Publishers.
No. 21 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

P. O. & Co., publish

HOOKER'S PHYSIOLOGIES—For Schools.
BROCKLESBY'S ASTRONOMIES.
COMSTOCK'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHEMISTRY, BOTANY, GEOLOGY.
DODD'S MATHEMATICAL TEXT BOOKS.
STUDENTS' SERIES OF READING BOOKS.
OLNEY'S REVISED GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS.
PALMER'S SCHOOL BOOK-KEEPING.
PEISSNER'S GERMAN GRAMMARS.
BENEDICT'S ALGEBRA and First Book in do.

ALSO IN PRESS,

A COMPLETE WORK ON ALGEBRA—556 pages.
By Prof. Theo. Strong, LL.D., of Rutger's College, N. J.

SEVENTY-FIVE RAILWAY MAPS
FOR ONLY TWENTY FIVE CENTS.
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE,
FOR SEPTEMBER, CONTAINS

Seventy five Railway Maps. Monthly Reports of Railways and their Progress; New Inventions; Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel; Tourist Guide; Counting-house Calendar; Twenty-five Dials; Gazetteer of the United States; Time-table, to date, &c., &c., &c.

Nearly 300 pages for
ONLY TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

The traveler will be particular and ask for

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32

The great value of the GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES is guaranteed by testimonials from the most distinguished men in the country whose names, and the evidence of genuine character, are at the service of any person interested. Among them are testimonials from the GOVERNORS OF TWO STATES. The Chairman of the BOARD OF HEALTH OF NEW-YORK. One of the Surgeons in-Chief of BELLEVUE HOSPITAL. Many clergymen, including the Rev. N. Bangs, D. D., THE HEAD OF THE METHODIST CHURCH. THE STATE CHEMIST AND ASSAYER of the State of Massachusetts. THE MAYOR OF NEW-YORK CITY. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER to Great Britain. The proprietor of BARNUM'S MUSEUM. And many other public men, together with editorial notices from the leading journals in the country.

Convincing and unanswerable arguments have been addressed to the leading Physicians and Surgeons of the day, prominent among whom were:

Dr. Valentine Mott, President and Professor of Surgery.
Dr. Edward H. Dixon, Editor of *Scalpel* and Operating Surgeon.
Dr. G. S. Bedford, Professor of Diseases of Women, New-York University.
Dr. Willard Parker, President of Academy of Medicine.
Dr. J. Marion Sims, Head of Women's Hospital, New-York.
Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Head of Bellevue Hospital, New-York.
Dr. John C. Cheseman, Professor of Diseases of Women, New-York.

☞ *Many patients, especially those suffering from Female Complaints, who have been unsuccessfully treated by most of the above-named physicians, have been entirely cured by the Graefenberg treatment within a few months.*

From the New-York Tribune.

The Graefenberg Family Remedies are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women, the remedies are gentle, judicious and surely effective.

From the New-York News.

The high moral character of the gentlemen of the Graefenberg Company, and the medical skill of the consulting physician (Dr. Bridge) should induce entire confidence in their preparations.

From the New-York Times.

The Graefenberg Company have refitted their rooms, so that every accommodation is afforded those who desire the personal advice of the consulting physician. All invalids, and strangers visiting the City, who require professional advice, had better call upon him. Dr. Bridge is a regular physician, of fine attainments and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of disease.

All of the GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES are for sale at the office of the Institution No. 32 PARK-ROW, New-York.

THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON

is offered as a certain cure for all female monthly irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.

☞ Especially where any of the following symptoms are noticed:

Irregularities—Weakness—Faintings—
Deranged Appetite—Sallow Complexion—
Pain in the Back and Kidneys—Chills—
Cold Hands and Feet—Bloatings—
Feverishness—Neuralgia—
Palpitation of the Heart—
Dizziness—Nervousness—Headache—
Restlessness—Disturbed Sleep—
Flushes of Heat—General Pain—
Crawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders—
Acid Stomach—
Nausea—Indigestion—
Difficult Passing of Urine with Heat or Smarting—
Itching—Burning or Irritation in the Uterine Organs—
Nightmare—Despair—Hysterics—Anxiety—
Red Face—Nervous Twitching—Starting—Constipation—
Irritable Temper—Sadness—Depraved Appetite—
Flatulence—Bloated and Irregular Bowels—
Unpleasant Dreams—Pains in the Uterine Organs—
Numbness and Pains in the Limbs—
Loss of Memory—Bewilderment—Soreness in the Feet—
Pain in the Back.

The above symptoms are not usually met with in any one case, but they accompany local uterine difficulties, and show that the general system is sympathizing with and becoming debilitated by the local trouble. In all such cases an immediate resort to the remedy will restore health. All suppressions in young girls, and the cough and decline so commonly attending them in the young, are relieved quickly and surely by the Catholicon.

Price of The Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon, $1 50 per bottle. *Five bottles for six dollars.* It can be sent safely by express.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary and Consulting Physician Graefenberg Company*, No. 32 Park Row, New-York.

☞CAUTION.☜

An Article, wholly unauthorized, nearly resembling this in name and label, has been put in circulation.

☞ *Invalids throughout the country may address Dr. Bridge concerning their health with perfect confidence.*

☞ If medicines are not ordered, and an extended opinion is required, the letter must contain one dollar to insure a reply.

☞ PERSONAL CONSULTATION MAY BE HELD WITH DR. BRIDGE AT THE CONSULTING ROOMS OF THE INSTITUTION, NO. 32 PARK-ROW. OFFICE HOURS, 9 TO 1, AND 3 TO 4.

☞ *Those suffering from any acute or chronic complaint, and ladies who are troubled with any of the complaints incident to their sex, or those who are troubled with any malignant disease, or suffering from the effects of previous improper treatment, are invited to call at the consulting rooms of the Graefenberg Company, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.*

DR. J. BOVEE DODS'
IMPERIAL WINE BITTERS,
At Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway,
WILL CURE INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
WILL CURE WEAK LUNGS,
WILL CURE WEAK STOMACHS,
WILL CURE GENERAL DEBILITY,

And for purifying and enriching the blood are absolutely unsurpassed. To be assured of this it is only necessary to make a fair trial. They are put up in quart bottles with the name of Dr. J. BOVEE DODS blown in the glass, with directions for use. Price $1 50 per bottle. The usual discount to the trade. The Doctor can be consulted daily, from 12 to 6 P. M., at his rooms Nos. 649 and 651 Broadway.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

SURE CURE FOR PILES.—THE MEDICINE which the proprietor now offers to the public has been tested for more than ten years by physicians and others, and has in every case proved a certain cure for the above disease. For that troublesome itching with which many are afflicted, and which other remedies have failed to cure, this gives immediate relief. So thoroughly has it been tested, that the subscriber has been induced to bring it before the public, and warrant a perfect cure in every case. In case of failure, the money will be refunded to the purchaser. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold, wholesale and retail, by HEGEMAN & CO., and by druggists generally. Certificates accompany each bottle.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT.

50,000 Engravings, ancient and modern, large and small, suitable for the parlor, portfolio or scrap-book, for sale cheap. Also, Morgan's Masonry, No. 109 Nassau-st.

THE MOBILE REGISTER,
BY JOHN FORSYTH,

Published DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY. A commercial and political (Democratic) Newspaper. Having a large circulation in Alabama and Mississippi, the REGISTER is the best medium of general advertising in these States.

The MERCHANTS' AND PLANTERS' PRICE CURRENT is published every Saturday morning at this office. Terms cash.

Daily $10
Tri-Weekly 5
Weekly 3

Specimen copies and rates of advertising sent to inquirer. Address DAILY REGISTER, Mobile, Alabama.

NORTHERN
FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
No. 1 Moorgate-st., London.
Established in 1836.
OFFICE IN PHILADELPHIA,
No. 37 South-Third-st.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL $6,298,800
PAID UP CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 2,194,111
ANNUAL REVENUE, NEARLY 1,000,000

LONDON DIRECTORS:
GEORGE G. ANDERSON, THOMAS N. FARQUAHAR, Sir C. R. McGRIGOR, Bart. Lord ERNEST BRUCE, M.P. DUNCAN JAMES KAY, WILLIAM WESTGARTH, WM. MILLER, M.P. Ch'm. A. P. FLETCHER, Sec'y, EDWARD FUCHS, Vice-Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF REFERENCE:
STUART & BROTHER, G. & W. MACALESTER & Co., MYERS, CLAGHORN & Co., SMITH, WILLIAMS & Co., WM. McKEE & Co., McCUTCHEON & COLLINS, JAMES GRAHAM & Co.
JOS. B. MITCHELL, Esq., Pres't Mech. Bank.
JAS. DUNLAP, Esq., Pres't Union Bank.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, late Judge Sup. Court.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES:
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., ABM. BELL'S SONS, G. H. STUART & CO., J. & J. STUART & CO.

This well established and successful Company is prepared to effect insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on dwellings, warehouses, stores, stocks of goods, ships and their cargoes, while in port; and on merchandise generally not exceeding

30,000 DOLLARS ON A SINGLE RISK:

On first class COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, not exceeding $15,000 on any one risk. The rates of premium are moderate, and the conditions of insurance are framed with the greatest liberality.

The policies of the Northern Assurance Company are not only guaranteed by a large capital, but also by the unlimited personal responsibility of over one thousand shareholders. Losses promptly adjusted and paid, without reference to London.

WM. GETTY, Agent,
No. 37 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CRAMPS! PAINS! DIARRHŒA!

We are permitted to refer to the following persons who have used our Life Drops for these diseases, and are well acquainted with their value for all bowel derangements:

R. Sealey, Insurance Broker, No. 67 Wall st.
J. Asten, Inspector Customs, No. 61 South st.
L. L. Lombard, Merchant, No. 271 Pearl-st.
F. B. Baldwin, Clothing, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
P. V. Van Doren, Attorney-at-Law, 19 William st.
J. S. Combs Tax Receiver's Office.
W. S. Moody, Sugar store, No. 75 Bowery.
S. M. Main, Furnaces, No. 54 East 13th st.
H. B. Barrey, Dry Goods, No. 303 Grand st.
O. Beekman, Saddler, No. 57 Bowery.
C. C. Reed, Varnishes, No. 183 Chatham-st.
A. Truesdell, Oils, &c., 374 and 376 Washington-st.
W. M. Anderson, Stove Dealer, No. 41 Bowery.
Charles Leach, Gilder, No. 106 Allen st.
George Duroche, House Agent, No. 126 Greene-st.
E. D. Davis, Crackers, No. 52 Fulton-st.
George W. Mead, Carpenter, No. 5 Forsyth-st.
W. K. Cort, Stove Dealer, No. 50 Bowery.
S. S. Everett, Saddler, No. 101 Mott-st.
J. P. Dennison, No. 71 East Broadway.
E. Allen, Book-keeper, No. 168 Broadway.
Samuel G. Colt, No. 10 Harrison-st.
Charles Goodwin, Stove Dealer, No. 258 Water-st.
George Bennett, Cork store, No. 326 Pearl-st.
R. G. Follett, Compositor, New-York *Herald.*
John Allen, No. 40 Forsyth st.
F. S. Turner, Varnishes, No. 183 Chatham-st.
R. McCafferty, Shoe store, No. 230 Bowery.
H. S. Moore, Company's Office, 6th-av. Railroad.
S. Thompson, House Agent, 3d-av., corner 83d-st.
A. E. Kendall, Chairmaker, No. 381 Pearl-st.
A. D. Kirk, Merchant Tailor, No. 76 Fulton-st.
T. W. Rice, Machinist, No. 258 Water st.
S. J. Willett, Tailor, No. 34 Murray-st.
R. Johnston, Tragedian.
R. H. Quinn, Central Park Police.
William Duryea, Hatter, No. 416 Broadway.

This great remedy is prepared by TRALL & STOW, No. 43 Bowery, and sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

ANTHONY'S INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS,
STEREOSCOPIC,
ARE NOW READY FOR SALE.

The following are some of the subjects:

The Regatta, July 4, 1859.
Waiting for the Regatta.
Crowd Leaving after the Regatta.
Steamship Quaker City Coming up the Bay.
Schooner under Full Sail.
Ferry boat running to Staten Island.
Steamer Sylvan Shore.
Omnibusses Arriving and Departing, South Ferry.
Broadway Alive.
View of the Police on the Battery, July 4, 1859.
Propeller at Full Speed.
Niagara Horse-shoe Falls.
Niagara, The Rapids.
Niagara, Group of Children Viewing the Falls.
Niagara, Cave of the Winds.
Up Broadway on a Rainy Day.
Down Broadway on a Rainy Day.

Together with many other interesting subjects.

New pictures are constantly being made.

THESE VIEWS HAVE SURPRISED EVERYBODY WHO HAVE SEEN THEM.

OBJECTS IN RAPID MOTION are depicted as sharply and distinctly as if they had been transfixed for the purpose.

No visitor should leave New-York without some of them to astonish friends at home.

E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.

A full assortment of American and Foreign views always on hand and constantly replenishing.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S
STEAMSHIP EXPRESSES
LEAVE FOR THE
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
AS FOLLOWS:
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
FOR NORFOLK, RICHMOND, AND PETERSBURGH,
By Steamships YORKTOWN, JAMESTOWN, and ROANOKE.
WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
BY THE
CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAMERS.

We are putting goods through to Nashville in three days; Memphis, four days; Montgomery, four days; Mobile, six days, and to all parts of the South with equal speed.

Shippers can make contracts and have the price of freight inserted in their receipts, on application to JOHN HORY, at our office, No. 59 Broadway.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

WINDLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF
TEA TRAYS,
SILVER PLATED WARE.
FIRE IRONS, CUTLERY, MATS, HOLLOW WARE, HAMMOCKS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PLANISHED TIN WARE, TOILET SETS, WATER COOLERS,
BATHING APPARATUS, &c.
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
No. 56 Maiden-lane,
Nos. 25 and 27 Liberty-st.

LYON'S
MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

Parties troubled with Roaches, Moths, Bed-bugs, and other insects, are requested to leave their address at our store. We will clean houses, ships, public buildings, &c., with this Powder, and warrant the work. It is also sold by all respectable Grocers and Druggists, at the old Dépôt, No. 424 Broadway, and by Mr. Leavenworth, Brooklyn. The immense success of LYON'S Powder has given rise to a host of worthless imitations under different startling names. This Powder has been tested in New-York for thirteen years. To prevent further fraud it is now changed to glass cannisters, with our initials (B. & P.) blown in. Be particular what you inquire for. LYON'S Magnetic Pills are sure death to Rats and Mice.

BARNES & PARK successors to E. LYON, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

CURTIS' CURE FOR BALDNESS.

This remedy is reliable; contains no oil, lead or sulphur; it has been tested in Boston, Providence and the Eastern States. J. M. CURTIS, Proprietor, Providence, R. I. Sold by E. M. Guion, No. 127 Bowery; J. & J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; W. H. Lewis, No. 58 Greenwich-st.; John Jones, No. 722 Houston-st., New-York; Mrs. Hayes; G. P. Milne, and Reynolds & Co., Brooklyn; P. Sellew, Jersey City; U. T. Mercer, Newark. BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, And all Druggists. General Agents.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

For the cure of Rheumatism, Sore Throats, Old Sores, Pain in the limbs, back, and chest, is DR. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. If it ever fails the money will be returned. When used according to the directions, if there is any deception in this wonderful remedy, no pay is required. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt st.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Onguent, established in 1852, will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post free to any address.

R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., New-York.

EVERT D. LONG,
BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER,

Having resumed business, will be happy to see his old friends and customers at his new location, No. 26 Ann-st., second story.

HECKERS' FARINA IS IN THE HIGHEST repute as a delicious and wholesome food at all seasons of the year. It is a pure preparation from Wheat, without the admixture of any other grain, and hence is invaluable in the Summer season. Extensively used at the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, and other first-class hotels and saloons, it is rapidly becoming an indispensable dish on all good tables.

Manufactured and sold at the Croton Mills, No. 201 Cherry-st., New-York. A liberal discount to dealers.

HECKER & BROTHER.

For sale generally by grocers and druggists.

RARE CHEMICALS, METALS AND USEFUL SUBSTANCES.—True Persian Insect Powder for roaches, bugs, ants, and Fly Paper; Vienna Lime for polishing steel; Cadmium, Aluminium, Platina, Nickel, Oxides, Manganese, Cobalt, Uranium, fire-work materials; German and Trieste Black Lead, Indigo, Hydrofluoric and Picric Acids, for sale by

Dr. LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER,
No. 143 Maiden-lane, New-York.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS will promote appetite and digestion, which are the main springs to general good health. All who are wanting in this blessing should not fail to try them. Sold by all druggists. Principal dépôt, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New York.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE TAUGHT by HENRY C. VAIL, Sing Sing, N. Y. Chemistry, botany and geology as applied to agriculture, form part of the course. Number of pupils limited to four, residing in the family, in a healthful and beautiful locality. Pupils labor a part of the day on the place. One vacancy may now be secured by early application.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, *via* Southampton and Havre, per United States steamer VANDERBILT, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

THE SOUTH, NORTH, EAST AND WEST, all acknowledge my bags, in their countless variety, to surpass all others in style, quality, and adaptation to the wants of flour-dealers, grocers, druggists, &c., &c.

M. VANDERHOOF, No. 171 West-st.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS
IN FAVOR OF
LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S
TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES.

Letter from W. S. Maury, United States Navy:

NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1859.

GENTLEMEN:

The sewing-machine ordered from you, some three months since, came safely to hand, and Mrs. M. is fully satisfied with it.

As an evidence of its simplicity—without directions or explanations—she commenced working on it after a very short trial, and has not experienced the least difficulty in its operation.

I cheerfully give you my testimonial in its favor.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[Signed,] WM. S. MAURY.

To Messrs. Ladd, Webster & Co., No 500 Broadway, New York.

Letter from the Principal of the New-York State Normal School:

NEW-YORK STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
ALBANY, April 24, 1859.

Ladd, Webster & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 22d containing needles came duly to hand.

I have had some little opportunity for experimenting with your machine, which I have done in class exercise, occupying thirty-five minutes each day, during which time I give practical instruction to three pupils taken in order from our senior class. The ladies are delighted with the exercise, and I confess I am surprised at the ease with which they learn to manage the machine. I have found seven of my class who have other machines but they have uniformly expressed their preference for yours. After seeing it worked by all sorts of "raw hands," I have found no reason to regret the choice I made of yours over all others with which to give instructions in my school. I think I can now in all candor say that my expectations have been fully realized. In ease of management, and in the perfection of its work, it is, in my opinion, *beyond comparison*, the best of the thirteen different sewing-machines which I have been enabled to examine. * * * * * * * *

Excuse this long and hastily written letter. If I did not like your machine and believe that it presents to the public all the requisites needed for family work, I should not trouble myself to write in regard to a matter that does not personally concern me in the least.

Truly yours, D. H. COCHRAN,
Principal of New-York State Normal School.

The following *unsolicited* commendation of our machine is from the pen of a lady well known in New-England:

Messrs. Ladd, Webster & Co.

GENTLEMEN: In justice to the superior excellence of the sewing-machines manufactured by you, allow me to give you a leaf from my note-book of experience in these matters. Skeptical in my belief of the practicability of constructing a machine that could sew with the neatness and durability of the hand, I yet determined to investigate the subject, and test the comparative merits of the different machines, as also the *real ability* of any of them. To do this I spent many weeks, I might almost say months, in a careful examination both of the mechanism and practical results of the various competitors for public favor and patronage. Passing over the minor ones, whose deficiencies a very superficial observer would quickly detect, my judgment at length decided between two of the most prominent machines now before the public.

Lest it might seem invidious, I will not here give the name of the one which I first subjected to a thorough and impartial trial in my own house, with an efficient practical operator to teach me, but I do most emphatically assert that your machine is, in my judgment, the *ne plus ultra* of all modern inventions. In simplicity, durability, and strength, it far exceeds any other that I have seen. It is perfectly easy to manage, quick in its operation, never liable to get out of order if properly used, and gives a stitch on both sides alike, which cannot be excelled.

These are but a part of the excellences I could name as pertaining to the machine I obtained of you, and which grows more and more into favor as I subject it to new and daily trials.

What an era in the toiling life of thousands who depend for subsistence upon the ceaseless stitch, stitch, stitch of their aching fingers, is this noble invention! Surely, as public benefactors, you have reason to congratulate yourselves, gentlemen, that you have arrived to such a degree of perfection in the manufacture of this most indispensable article of domestic comfort and economy.

Most respectfully yours,
MRS. H. J. MOORE,
Newton Corner, Mass.

NEWTON, May 7, 1859.

EASTVILLE, Va., May 10, 1859.

Messrs Ladd, Webster & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: The sewing machine purchased for myself, and that for my friend, arrived safely, and both are giving perfect satisfaction.

As regards the one being used in my own family, Mrs. H. is so much pleased with it that she says if she could not obtain another exactly like it she would not take $1,000 for it.

Very truly, yours,
E. HOLLAND.

Letter received from J. D. Ghiselin, Esq., our agent in Norfolk, Va.:

NORFOLK, 1859.

Messrs. Ladd, Webster & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: For a few days past we have been holding our "Seaboard Agricultural Fair," at which are represented, besides our own sewing-machines, those of Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer. The report of the Committee on Sewing-machines was to have been made on Tuesday last, when the parties representing Singer and Grover & Baker came forward and protested against the report being made, on the ground that the Committee were prejudiced in favor of our machine.

A new Committee was accordingly mutually agreed upon, consisting of three entirely disinterested persons, (as indeed was the first Committee,) and all of them scientific and practical men. I have the pleasure to announce that, after a very faithful investigation, they awarded us the only premium that was given. Accompanying please find the report.

Very respectfully yours,
J. D. GHISELIN, Jr.

REPORT.

"The Awarding Committee on Sewing Machines respectfully report, that after a close and careful examination of the principles, construction, and operation of the various sewing machines on exhibition, and taking into consideration the character of the various stitches made by them, and also the relative advantages and freedom from complicity, and consequent freedom from liability of derangement and breakage, award the premium to LADD, WEBSTER & Co."

Committee on Sewing Machines.
WM. P. WILLIAMSON, Chief Engineer U. S. Navy,
—— —— DANIELS,
ETHAN ALLEN.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:
No. 500 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 17 SUMMER ST., BOSTON.
No. 820 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
No. 202 BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE.
No. 6 WEST FOURTH-ST., CINCINNATI.

INSTRUCTION.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.,
Supplies Schools with teachers, and pupils parents with School Circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References—Faculty Amherst College; the Rev. D. C. Van Norman, L.L.D. Teachers of Music, ladies and gentlemen, wanted immediately.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL
for
YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mdlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be opened on THURSDAY, September 15th. Mdlle. Rostan is grateful for the liberal patronage which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library, and important improvements in the accommodations for the family, and hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care, will find that no effort is spared to give them a thorough and finished education.
Superior advantages are also presented in Music, Drawing and Painting.
The young ladies residing in the family will enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant and happy home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mdlle ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent, if desired.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.,
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.
A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.
Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

MRS. MEARS-BURKHARDT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 32 AND 30 WEST FIFTEENTH-ST.,
Below 5th-av., New-York.
REOPENS ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 15.
Mrs. MEARS-BURKHARDT will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Sept. 5.
Circulars may be obtained on application as above, as also at the bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and the music store of C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York,
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 15.
Male and Female.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
On Brooklyn Heights, opposite New York City.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., } Principals.
EDWARD B. BRADBURY, A. M., }
This first-class institution will reopen, Sept. 12, with new facilities for the thorough and accomplished education of young ladies. For circulars, apply as above.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D.D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S
French and English Boarding and Day Schools for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars can be obtained at the institution, No. 184 Clinton st., South Brooklyn.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 260 Madison av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.
Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.
N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY wishes to prepare private pupils for College, or to give instruction in the classical and English branches, privately or in a school.
REFERENCES—The Rev. James Walker, D. D., President of Harvard University; Professors Felton, Pierce and Torrey, Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. Osgood, Dr. J. G. Cogswell, Jacob Abbott, Esq., B. J. Rowland, Esq., New-York.
Address P. W. A., Box No. 901 Post-office.

AMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED 1835.— Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School,—male and female. Advantages: healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in Music and Painting. Fall term of fourteen weeks opens Aug. 25. Board and common English, $38. For Circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

PARKER & BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No 411 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 699; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectus to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 18th st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL— No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.
Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FARRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his school on Monday, Sept 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.— French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONS. LE GRAND VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—A Classical and Commercial Institution, No. 1 Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., is open for the reception of pupils. Annual Session begins Sept. 1. Terms, per annum, including French and German, $300.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY — MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to Principal, the Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square. P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. —The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE EXERCISES of Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTER'S French and English boarding and day school, No. 22 East 35th-st., will be resumed on 15th September next.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Gramercy-park, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK-ON-THE HUDSON.
The following editorial in regard to this school recently appeared in the *Home Journal*:
"We desire to direct attention to the above-named school, which, we are persuaded, has now entered upon a career of great usefulness, under a new and most fortunate administration. We do this, not as a mere courtesy, but because we feel assured that this school is one eminently deserving of confidence and support; and that we are hereby discharging a kindly office towards parents and others who are interested in the education of young women. No intelligent parent can send a daughter from the security of her home to the untried scenes of a boarding-school without experiencing some degree of solicitude. It is not enough to know that she is placed under the tuition of teachers who are thoroughly versed in all the mysteries of science, literature, music, painting and every polite art and accomplishment—who know how to stimulate the mental faculties to the highest degree of activity, and to impart instruction with the greatest facility—that the school is amply furnished with all needed instruments, apparatus, and books, and has a high and popular reputation; for it is quite possible that behind all these attractive features there may be agencies and influences at work most unfriendly to a symmetrical, healthful development of mind and character, and perhaps endangering the health of the body. The judicious parent will be likely to institute some such inquiries as the following: Is the school presided over by a mind capable of inspiring students with a positive delight in mental labor—an actual love for study—so that they are won by its attractiveness, and not driven by a mere sense of duty or the fear of censure? are school duties made tasks instead of pleasures? Does there flow out from the central mind, over the whole school, a vitalizing, harmonizing influence, silently, but surely, molding all upon whom it falls into conformity with its own orderly, cheerful temper, so that the subtle forces, the attractions and repulsions, the antagonisms and harmonies at work in the little world over which it rules, are held nicely balanced between irksome restraint on the one hand, and hurtful license on the other? Are the scholars watched and suspected, and pinioned with arbitrary edicts, as convicts are fettered in prison yards; or, are they trusted and confided in, while obedience to all needed rules is secured by a cultivated self-respect, and an affectionate reverence for authority, by the inculcating of a high sense of propriety, and an instinctive shrinking from whatever is unworthy in thought or conduct? Are smiles and sportiveness, and the irrepressible vivacity of girlhood frowned upon as crimes, and crushed down by the hand of authority; or, are they encouraged, and, by being judiciously guided, made a healthful counterpoise to mental labor and the necessary confinement of the school-room? Does the preceptor take a warm interest in the thousand and one annoyances and griefs which will come with many of the hours, and in some cases imbitter the whole course of school-life? Or does he look on them all with stony eyes, and attempt to freeze up the fountains of feeling by icy frowns? When the heart of the young exile is burdened, as it sometimes will be, by loneliness and thoughts of home, or by the inextricable difficulties of some perplexing task, is the burden lightened by a watchful sympathy? or is it made still heavier by cold indifference, or more cruel reproof? Above all, is the school pervaded by a healthful moral atmosphere, softened and vitalized by the spirit of true Christianity? We do not intend to intimate that it is not important that a thorough course of literary and scientific study, together with those polite arts—popularly denominated 'accomplishments'—should be amply provided for in a 'Female High School.' These are, of course, indispensable. But the thought we wish to convey is, that the plan of government pursued in such a school, the moral tone imparted to it by its leading guiding mind, and the character of the influences pervading it, are of quite as much importance. The intellect cannot grow healthfully except in the sunshine of the heart; and character is of more value than science. Besides, there is less necessity for suggesting the importance of thorough literary and scientific instruction inasmuch as it is far easier to find schools that are well taught than those that are well governed. The Rev. L. Delos Mansfield and his accomplished wife, with his brother, Prof. C. F. Mansfield, who are now at the head of the Rockland Female Institute, are eminently qualified for the duties of their position. They have gathered about them an excellent and efficient *corps* of assistants. They have completely molded this school into one of such a character as is suggested by our previous remarks. In no school have we ever seen a company of happier faces than are collected in this institute, or more confidence existing between teachers and scholars; more harmony prevailing among the scholars themselves; such cheerful acquiescence in the rules of government, and more assiduous attention to study. To any one acquainted with the Messrs. Mansfield, it will be plain that this is due to the influence exerted upon the school by their own genial minds. While there is evidence of close study and systematic instruction in this school, care is taken that the bodily health of the scholars is not endangered by confinement and over stimulation of the brain. Much out-door exercise when the weather permits, and calisthenics and sportive recreations at stated hours in doors, under the eye of a teacher, are encouraged. The institute building—a large, commodious and fine specimen of architecture—is located a little south of the village of Nyack, Rockland County, New York, on a commanding eminence which slopes gracefully down to the bank of the Hudson; some twenty miles of the opposite shore lies before you, dotted with villas and bristling with the spires of some half dozen churches. A more picturesque point of observation can hardly be found. Turning from the river to the west, you find yourself nearly shut in by an amphitheatre of hills, which stretch to the north of you, until dropping into the river, the water washes their feet. On the south the hills sink gradually down to the shore of Piermont. We observe their broken outlines, their gorges, their wooded slopes and rocky spurs, their heads bound with cloud-wreaths and around their base, gardens and cultivated fields. Nature seems to have hung about the spot her richest scenery, especially adapted to cultivate the taste and ennoble the mind. But we trust we have said enough to induce those of our readers who feel an interest in female education to make themselves better acquainted with the Rockland Female Institute and the accomplished gentlemen who preside over it.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE.
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AV., CORNER 34TH-ST., MURRAY HILL.
This institution commenced in 1843, has occupied successively locations in Colonnade-row, Lafayette-place, Washington-square, and University-place.
The present spacious edifice on Union-square was erected for it twelve years since, and with its various appointments—Library, Philosophical and Astronomical Apparatus, Laboratory, and Works of Art, involved an investment of not less than *Eighty Thousand Dollars*.
In addition to the above, to meet the increasing wants of the Institution, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots,) on the Fifth-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have now been purchased with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation, and young ladies wishing to pursue an *advanced course* in general reading, History, Literature, Languages, Music and Art.
At Union Square, special attention will be given to the other classes of the Collegiate, the Academic, and the Primary Departments, preparatory to their promotion. For the convenience, however, of those residing near either location, the same provision will be made at each for pupils of every grade and class.
The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical, under the same supervision, and to a great extent, conducted by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the Seniors at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting Lectures and exercises, at either place, will sometimes be shared by the members of both sections of the classes for whom they are intended.
The Autumn session at Union-square will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Murray Hill, on Wednesday, Sept. 21.
The expenses at Murray Hill will necessarily be somewhat greater than at Union Square.
Applications for circulars, or for admission, may be made personally, at either place, or by letter, addressed
GORHAM D. ABBOT,
Spingler Institute, New-York.

HIGHLAND ACADEMY, NEWBURGH, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Departments: English and Classical, Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music. The year is divided into three terms of 14 weeks each commencing Sept. 6, 1859.
REFERENCES—The Rev. John Brown, D.D. of Newburgh; the Rev. John Forsyth, D.D.; the Hon. J. W. Brown, Justice Supreme Court, Newburgh; the Hon. Nath'l Jones; the Hon. John Slosson, Judge of Superior Court, New-York; Wm. E. Warren, Esq., Deputy Controller, City of New-York; Wm. Fullerton, Esq., No 61 Wall-st., New-York. Send for a Circular.
WM. N. REED, Principal and Proprietor.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamented grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms, from $180 to $200 a year. Fall term re opens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st.; Carter & Brothers, No 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, or address the Principal,
ROBERT BOLTON.

CLASSICAL FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SPANISH INSTITUTE—No. 120 West 44th-st.—The Fall Term will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Pupils received at any time. A thorough knowledge of the above-mentioned languages is acquired in a very short time by constant practice with the family and the teachers of languages, who all reside in the Institute, and require the pupils to converse in the language they are learning. Circulars and any further information required may be had at the Institute.
C. ASTEAGA, Principal.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French boarding and day school, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton place, re opens Sept. 5. New scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The English branches are taught by English gentlemen. The scholars of the classical department have been admitted with distinction to Columbia College. The junior department is under the maternal care of Mrs. Lespinasse.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will re open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School, may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select School in the City of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 5 next, where the number will be strictly limited to TEN. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered, will address TEACHER, Box No. 500 Brooklyn Post-office.

TUITION.—A GRADUATE IN HONORS OF AN English University, wishes pupils; he has had great experience in teaching and is thoroughly competent to instruct in classics, mathematics and modern languages. Address A. M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH, GERMAN, and English Boarding and Day School, for a limited number of pupils, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 26 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY —Boarding and day school, No. 293 Clinton st., opens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENTERING its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments, Sept. 12. For circulars call at the Janitor, ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISSES LEE & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th av., will re open their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, September 20.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
near 5th-av.
Mrs. WILLIAMES will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its fortieth year, reopens on Monday, Sept. 5, with every advantage for the education of youth both in the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by an able corps of twelve experienced Teachers. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Parents who wish to place their sons where there will be no necessity for change till they have finished their education, and to secure for them the advantages of sound instruction, thorough mental discipline, and correct moral training, are invited to visit the Institution. They will be furnished with circulars, containing the names of numerous references, and full particulars as to terms, discipline, mode of instruction, &c.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
THE REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
Next session begins last Tuesday (27th) of September. This institution, situated on the banks of the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York, offers superior advantages for obtaining a SUBSTANTIAL EDUCATION.
Refers to Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Wilson G. Hunt & Co., J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., and others. Catalogues, giving particulars, and references of the highest kind, at Carter's bookstore, or address the Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
REV. B. G. WRIGHT, M. A., PRINCIPAL,
assisted by
ACCOMPLISHED AND EXPERIENCED TEACHERS.
Academic year commences Sept. 7.
For circulars concerning terms, reference, and other particulars, address the Principal or
H. D. VARICK, Sec'y of Trustees.
Po'keepsie, July 23, 1859.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, TUESDAY, Sept. 13. For circulars address the principal.

THE REV. A. R. WOLFE'S FAMILY Boarding School for young ladies, West Bloomfield, N. J. A most healthful and attractive locality, one hour's ride from the City. Terms $300 per annum, including with board and washing, tuition in English, French, Latin, and Vocal Music. The academic year commences Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, become quick in figures, rapid business penmen, and good book-keepers. Boys thus qualified can always obtain good situations in stores, offices or banks. Two $15 desks vacant.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS WILL RE-OPEN THEIR French and English BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av., On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This Institute will be open on the 1st of September. Terms are moderate. For circulars, address the principal. R. LOCKWOOD.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, ARITHMETIC, and literature, a native of Paris, desires to give particular lessons. Address MARTIN, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

CUMING'S SCHOOL FOR INSTRUCTION in drawing and painting. No. 58 East 13th st., one door west of Broadway, will be open for the season on Thursday, the 1st of September.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sep. 12.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Apply personally. A gentleman and wife to teach English, classics, and ornamentals, to go to Mississippi; salary $1,600 and house rent. Also, two superior professors of music, for Tennessee and Mississippi; salary $1,000. Two ladies to teach music and French, for Arkansas and Louisiana; salaries $700 and $800. A lady to act as preceptress, to teach English, French, and Latin; salary $800. A gent to teach English classics and gymnastics; salary $1,000. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO., No. 346 Broadway. "Amer. School Inst."

WANTED—BY A LADY FOR SEVERAL YEARS connected with one of the first institutions of the City, competent to instruct in Latin, French, the Higher Mathematics and usual English branches, a situation as Principal of, or assistant in a Seminary, or as Governess in a family. South preferred. Satisfactory references given. Address, with salary offered, which must be liberal, Miss A. E. B. FREER, Augusta, Me.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE ornamental department in a large Female College in Georgia; one competent to teach drawing and painting, the different branches of needlework, and capable of assisting in the music department, can hear of a lucrative situation by addressing, for four days, G. H. R., care Berringer & Brother, No. 82 Warren-st., New-York. The most unexceptionable references required.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF GREAT EXPERIENCE in teaching, and who has an entire command of the French language, acquired during a long residence in France, is desirous of making an engagement as governess in a gentleman's family; she undertakes to finish her pupils, without the aid of masters, in every branch both of a polite and useful education. A liberal salary expected. Address A. B., No. 629 Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS — WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a re engagement. Address Dr. BINCKEL, New Brighton, Staten Island.

A LADY CONVERSANT WITH THE SIGN language, and eminently qualified to undertake the moral and intellectual culture of a mute child, desires a situation as governess. Address S. S. T., Box No. 2,272 Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY OF LONG PRACTICE and familiarity with classical music, desires a situation as teacher of the piano in or near New-York. She can teach singing if necessary. Address, with terms, BROOKLYN, Box No. 169 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, THOROUGHLY competent to prepare pupils for business, or an advanced standing in College, desires an engagement as Principal or Assistant in a Seminary, or as Tutor in a private family. Address TEACHER, Box 169, *Times* Office, New-York.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD A GOOD MUSICAL education wishes to make an engagement either permanent, in a school, or for some hours each day; if required would teach the rudiments of drawing or assist in English Grammar. Address M., Box 105 *Times* Office.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, AN EXPERIENCED teacher of the English branches, French, German, Italian, music and drawing, desires an eligible situation. Address A. B., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT as Principal or Assistant in a High School or Academy. Has the best of reference; no objection to go south or west. Address G., Box No. 620 Bridgeport, Conn.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

FURNITURE.

TO SOUTHERN DEALERS.
IRON BEDSTEADS,
IRON CRIBS,
IRON HAT-STANDS.
IRON CHAIRS AND SETTEES
Tables, Umbrella Stands, Store Stools,
Piano Stools, Fire Stands and Irons,
Brackets, and every other article of
BRONZED IRON FURNITURE,
can be had at a great reduction from Broadway prices, of the Manufacturer,
JAMES SCOTT,
Corner Canal and Centre sts.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, in all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ELEGANT CHAMBER ENAMELED FURNITURE, at the Eagle Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's. Superb suites in all styles, designs and colors, at prices from $25 and upwards. The best enameled furniture in the United States, wardrobes, mattresses, &c.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS. — STATE, COUNTY and shop rights for the use of "Blanchard's Patent" for bending wood, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN SILSBY, No. 8 South William-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG LADY OF SEVENTEEN summers—an orphan—accomplished, of refined sensitive feelings, of medium size—rather petite—amiable disposition, fine gay appearance, of prepossessing manners, by her friends called beautiful, takes this romantic and perhaps improper course, to form the immediate acquaintance of an honorable, liberal-minded gentleman, with a view to matrimony; honor and pure motives of more note than great wealth, as she flatters herself possessed of every requisite necessary to make home happy. She dislikes "Northern Slavery," and would seek to become a "Southern Planter's Northern Bride," or would sooner become the "pet" of a foreign gentleman than the "slave" of a Northern fanatic. Reason for advertising will be explained in a correspondence. It is hoped no one will respond unless prompted by sacred motives. Address ELLA B. MOOR, Northwestern Sub Post-office, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.

CAPITALISTS WHO DESIRE TO INVEST their money safely will do well to call on
JOHN KAVANAGH,
No. 778 6th av., New-York.
The following property is offered cheap, and is very desirably located for business purposes:
House and lot southwest corner 6th-av. and 44th-st., and other houses on the avenue.
House and lot northwest corner 32d st. and 2d av.
House and lot northwest corner 34th st. and 2d av.
The houses named above must be seen to be appreciated. They are model houses.
Houses on the 2d-av. and cross streets well located for dwellings and for business; will be sold cheap.
A frame cottage on 84th-st., with brown-stone front, basement, 200 feet east of 2d av., south side.
House and lot southeast corner 37th st. and 2d av.
Two lots on 6th av. east side, 75 feet north of 47th-st.
A farm and dwelling-house, with out-houses, of 37 acres, at Keyport, N. J., the stock and farming implements and produce of this year goes with it at a low figure, in a good paying trade. This I am told is a model farm.
One lot northeast corner 2d av. and 49th-st., 25x100.
A plot of ground, 100 feet taking in the corner, northeast, on 2d av., and 200 feet on 46th-st.
One lot northwest corner 47th-st. and 1st-av., 25x100.
☞ Call on me and I will show the above.

THE ABBEY ESTATE FOR SALE.
All that tract of land and the buildings thereon, known as "The Abbey," bounded by the 11th and 12th avs. and 101st and 102d sts., in the City of New York, and also all the land under water lying west of the 12th-av. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Apply to SAM'L. H. ADEE,
Executor of F. Weber,
2d av., corner East 45th-st.
C. J. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys,
No. 88 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO ENTERPRISING BUILDERS.
FOR SALE—A Brick-Yard, situated in the town of Haverstraw. The property consists of 13 acres of land, three good dwelling-houses, and everything necessary to carry on an extensive brick-business. Will be sold cheap; part cash required. Apply to
JOHN KAVANAGH,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 778 6th-av.
Houses and parts of houses to let.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE VILLAGE OF NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, FOR SALE —On the Newtown and Astoria Road. A valuable location for first class private residences; constant communication with the City, and beautifully situated. A plot of land, comprising 206 lots, with avenues laid out, can remain so, or closed, as the purchaser wishes; on the premises there is a 1½ story house in good order, about 11 rooms; large barn and wagon house, smoke house and carriage house, and well of good water, with fruit of all kinds; will be sold on accommodating terms, or exchanged for first-class City property.
Also, in the vicinity, a two-story and basement frame house, with 9 lots all in fence.
Also, a three story house 22 by 30 feet, with 2 lots 25 by 100 feet each; stable and carpenter shop on it—Nos. 38 and 40 Stagg-st., Williamsburgh.
Also, at No. 80 Lewis-st., New-York, a front house, 28 feet front and 44 feet deep, three stories high; rear house 25 feet front and 20 feet deep, three stories, and basements, with 3 feet alley to rear; house rented for over $1,000 per annum.
Any of the above mentioned property will be disposed of on favorable terms. For further particulars, apply to JAMES A. BAILEY, No. 122 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE AT AUCTION, by order of Supreme Court—Will be sold at auction, at the United States Hotel in Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., on SATURDAY, Sept. 17, 1859, at 12 o'clock, M., a tract of 217 acres of land, situate on the Hudson, in the Town of Cornwall, Orange County, near Newburgh, within a mile of Cornwall landing, in sight of Idlewild, and within three hours of New York, by Hudson River Railroad or boat; 174 acres thereof are meadow and pasture, and 43 acres mountain lot; and on the premises are two small new houses, one at east and one at west entrance, and several fine building sites, commanding river, mountain and inland views unsurpassed on the Hudson. A large part of the purchase money will not be required until 1st April next. Title indisputable. Enquire of JAMES W. TAYLOR, Referee, Newburgh, N. Y.; or of JAMES MARSH, Esq., No. 31 Fifth-av., New-York City.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—THE subscriber will sell nineteen lots on the west side of 4th-av., embracing the southwest and northwest corners of 36th-st. and the southwest corner of 37th-st.; 5 lots together adjoining the row of brown-stone dwellings extending to Madison-av.; and 14 lots together, being the balance of the highly improved block on which the elegant residences of the Messrs. Phelps, Dodge and others are situated. The parks in front of these lots—long since laid out by the City—are now being completed. An examination of this property will prove that there is no location in the City which presents greater advantages for first-class dwellings and churches. The terms will be made to suit purchasers. Apply to B. M. WHITLOCK, or J. F. CLARK, Agent, No. 13 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NEW TWO STORY HOUSE, new barn, and 2 lots of ground, in complete order, situated at White Plains, on the Harlem R. R. Just the place for a good baker, there being no other in the place. Will exchange for grocery goods or good brands of flour. For particulars inquire of W. H. KNIFFIN, No. 438 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN lands, or good lots—but a small amount of cash required—1 or 2 new 4-story brown-stone houses. Every improvement. First-class location. Also, 2 cottage houses, Nos. 102 and 110 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, near Myrtle-av. Railroad. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT STUYVESANT-ST., a model house, 4 story brick, all improvements in perfect order; 25 ft. front; near 4th-av. cars and Cooper Institute. Terms easy. Possession early. Also Nos. 102 and 110 Ryerson-st.; gas fixtures and water; near Myrtle-av. cars, Brooklyn. Apply at No. 2 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A fire-proof building, 100 feet square, and in perfect order, suitable for a manufactory, with a superior engine, &c. Apply to A. R. KELLOGG, No. 137 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR story, high-stoop brown stone houses, well located on 2d-av., corner of 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements; price $13,000 and $9,600. Apply on the premises.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also, prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. WHITON, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—WITH STEADY POWER, 3 floors 50x73 feet, in the building now being erected on southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoist-ways. For terms and particulars inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE story white marble building, No. 555 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A ONE-STORY STONE building at Hunter's point, L. I., with about 30 lots adjoining; on one of which is a small cottage and stable. The building is 50x100 feet, and has in it a steam engine of 60 horse power. The property has 100 feet front on the East River, and is well calculated for manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 84 Beaver-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, LOT 30 feet wide, large yard, in a good neighborhood, No. 9 Charlton-st.; rooms large and airy, tea rooms attached. Rent $800 per annum. Carpets, shades, &c., will be sold, or house rented with furniture. One room and bedroom will be taken with board, if desirable. Apply to FREDERICK WOHLTMAN, No. 554 Broadway.

TO LET—TILL MAY 1, 1860, ON BROOKLYN Heights, only two minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, a snug, genteelly-furnished house, having gas, Ridgewood water, hot and cold; bath room, water-closets, furnace, &c.; has been newly painted and papered throughout, and is in complete order. Address Box No. 4,616 Post-office.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FIVE-STORY, ENGLISH-basement house No. 1,082 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., containing 25 rooms, with all the modern improvements, and just now being painted and papered throughout; well adapted for a large private family or a first-class boarding house. Apply at PRIOR'S drug store, corner Broadway and 31st-st.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY AND basement brick house No. 140 West 47th st., near Broadway, having hot and cold water and gas throughout; also, bath and other modern improvements, and a large yard; convenient to cars and stages; a very desirable house and cheap rent, viz.: $450. Also, the furniture (rosewood and mahogany) for sale at half its value, for cash. Inquire on the premises without delay.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS BASEMENT CORNER of Chatham-square and Mott st., having fine entrances on both Chatham and Mott sts.; a very desirable location for a fancy basement or trunk store and manufactory. To a desirable tenant the rent will be low. Apply to WM. B. FOSTER, in the hat store, or to JACOB HALSTED, No. 92 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—A SMALL THREE-STORY BRICK house, in complete order, with gas fixtures all through. Also, Ridgewood water. Rent $360. For further particulars, inquire at No. 479 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, next door to the premises, or of J. H. BROWN, No. 148 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 30 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK. —The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st., will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and situation is very desirable for a physician. Apply to O. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT basement, consisting of six rooms and other apartments of three and four rooms on a floor in house No. 29 King st., with gas and Croton water. Inquire of J. RUSSELL, No. 219 31st st., or at No 33 King-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERICAN families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th st., between the 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY BRICK house No. 21 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton sts. Rent $475 per annum. Inquire at No. 19, next door, or at No. 383 Broome-st., between Broadway and Bowery, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET AND PART OF THE FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house is in one of the most desirable locations in the upper part of the City. The present occupant is about to remove to the country. Rent $1,100. Address B. D., Madison-square Post office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SECOND, THIRD and fourth stories of the house No. 22 Ann-st., (opposite Theatre-alley,) in this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—FRONT AND BACK PARLOR, HALL bedroom, and tea-room on 2d floor, of No. 224 South 4th-st., Jersey City. Apply on the premises, or of T. LABUE, No. 49 Murray-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. high stoop, three story. A portion of the rent taken in board, if desired, by one gentleman.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OF five persons want a small house in a genteel neighborhood, or part of a large house, with modern improvements, for a permanent residence, from about Sept. 1. Address, with particulars, G. G., Box No. 747 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

BAY LAWN VILLA.
(Adjoining the dwelling of the subscriber.)
COUNTRY RESIDENCE NEAR THE CITY TO LET OR LEASE FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, PROX.
A convenient, good-sized, modern-built, two story and attic, and high basement dwelling, in complete order. The parlors, which extend the depth of the house, have on them fine velvet tapestry carpets, and the halls and rooms oil-cloths and carpets, all of which will be rented with the house, and such number of acres of land as may be required. The grounds are ornamented with the choicest shrubs and evergreens. The garden embraces fine varieties of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. The lawn extends to the Sound. There is a new wharf, and advantages for bathing, fishing, boating, yachting, &c. Upon the premises are commodious stables, carriage house, &c. The location is elegant, and about an equal distance with Wall-st. from the Central Park. It is situated in the Domain of 300 acres bounded by the northwestern shore of Long Island Sound, in Westchester County, opposite Riker's Island, (between which and this property is the main ship channel,) and extends back to the roads leading from Harlem and Mott Haven, and includes the range of the first *Heights* above Hurlgate.
This tract has been occupied by the subscriber as a permanent investment, and occupants will thus be protected in a continuous good neighborhood. It adjoins the residences of George S. Fox, Edward G. Faile, Chas. Denison, and Philip Dater, Esqrs., and the dwellings of other well-known merchants are in the neighborhood. This Domain is believed to possess as many advantages and attractions for gentlemen's suburban residences as any section in the vicinity of New-York. It has abundant springs of the purest water, is a most healthful location, and has been occupied by families and their descendants for over one hundred years. It contains places of beauty as retired as can be found within much greater distances of the City. The sites are commanding, and afford views of the most charming landscape, and of the Sound for many miles, including its width to Flushing Bay, with the constantly passing fleets of vessels and steamers to and from Hurlgate and the City.
The entire Domain is now in the highest state of improvement and cultivation. The labor of a large number of workmen, together with teams of mules, oxen and horses, (including many of *those forty*,) has been steadily employed for the last three years in grading and making new roads and drives, and plantations, which are all open to the free use of the occupants.
Access can be had to Harlem River, within two miles of this property by steamboat, steam and horse cars, and other conveyances, at all times of the day and night; it is less than an hour's drive from the City.
For terms address at No. 13 Beekman st.,
BENJ MORRIS WHITLOCK.
P S.—An elegant lawn on Hunt's Point, of 12 acres, running along the Long Island Sound, to lease for a term of years, very suitable for a hotel of Summer resort, or dwellings.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., A PLEASANTLY situated rural cottage containing 7 rooms and basement, with 7 acres of land. At a trifling expense it can be greatly improved, as the 2½ acres surrounding the house are laid out with taste, and contain several large trees and evergreens. It is 6 minutes walk from the New-York and New-Haven depôt, and not a mile from the Sound. If applied for soon it will be sold remarkably low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Buildings, or to CHARLES ATKINSON, Landscape Gardener, on the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—THE COTTAGE villa, now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the Hudson River, about a mile above the village of Newburgh, in one of the most healthy and highly improved sections of the State. The grounds comprise between six and seven acres of land beautifully laid out in lawn, terraces, groves, orchard, gardens, &c., in the highest state of cultivation, having a good coach house, with icehouse and other outbuildings, in complete order. For particulars and terms, apply on the premises, or at the office of Messrs. WILMERDINGS & MOUNT, No. 27 Park-place, New-York City.
WILLIAM H. PRIEST.

AT FORT HAMILTON—TO LET—A HOUSE situated on the bank opposite Fort Lafayette. The location is as healthy and pleasant as any at Fort Hamilton, commanding an extensive view of the upper and lower Harbor. The house is almost new; it has two parlors, a large dining-room and cellar kitchen, with a range, six chambers and an attic. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH CROCKER, at the Fort Hamilton Post office.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 80 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, in fine order; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 20 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 655 Post office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDIDLY SITUATED COUNTRY place, commanding a magnificent view, one hour's ride from town by railroad, two minutes' walk from the depôt; land from two to thirty acres; good house, abundant out buildings, choice fruit, and pure air and water. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

ORANGE—ORANGE—ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A fine country seat, four acres of garden land, covered with fruit; large new house, modern style, very handsome and healthy. Now is the time to see and buy while the produce is on the place. For terms and full description call on the owner,
A. W. BARNES, No. 144 Chatham st.

A GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE— At Morristown, N. J., elegantly finished, with modern improvements, in perfect order; also, a farm of 80 acres, with a beautiful prospect, abundance of fruit, timber, fish-pond, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS.

ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE FARM OF THE late John R. Myers, situate in Dutchess County, three-quarters of a mile from the Hudson River and Railroad Depôt at New-Hamburg, five miles' walk from the village of Hughsonville. This property embraces an area of 100 acres of arable land, on which there is a spacious dwelling-house, (Gothic architecture,) complete in every respect, and all necessary out buildings, barns, granary, carriage-house, &c., with a large lawn, filled with fruit and shade trees of every kind—orchard, woodland, and never-failing stream of water. This estate possesses every advantage of the best society, schools, churches, &c., &c., and of easy access to the various avenues of business; for a country seat, or the business of farming, being unrivalled in every respect. Inquire of W. D. MYERS, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, New York.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE residences and sites in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, N. Y. Accessible by river and railroad. For maps and particulars apply at the real estate agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK TYLER, GEORGE F. TYLER, C. NICHOLS BEACH and WILLIAM E. STONE against JOHN JOHNSTON.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and serve a copy of your answer on us at our office, No. 7 Nassau st., (Continental Bank Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars, with interest from Jan. 27, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1859.
SPEIR & NASH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the State of New-York on the 11th day of August, 1859. SPEIR & NASH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
au13-law6wS*

INSOLVENT NOTICE.—NOTICE OF AN APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the 3d article of the 1st title of the 5th chapter of the 2d part of the Revised Statutes. Moses Merick, of the City of Oswego, in the County of Oswego, in his individual capacity and as a member of the firm of E. G. Merick & Co., and also as a member of the firm of M. Merick & Co. Notice first published the 2d day of July, 1859. Creditors to show cause before the Hon. Wm. F. Allen, Justice of the Supreme Court in the City of Oswego, on the 13th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.—Dated June 29, 1859. GRANT & ALLEN,
Attornies for Insolvent, Oswego, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at No. 55 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before Sept. 4, 1859.—Dated March 4, 1859.
mh12-law6mS* HARRISON PRICE, Administrator.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BUSINESS MEN.—A VERY RARE OPPORTUNITY is now offered to a party with a capital of $3,500 to engage in a very lucrative business in the City of New-York, it being the manufacture and sale of an article of domestic and universal consumption, paying a profit of 400 per cent., and protected by letters patent, and parties by proper exertion can extend the business to almost any amount. To a party with the amount of capital required a chance is offered which is unequaled in this City. Address B. S., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

TWO NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTIONS.—The patentee has realized over $75 per day on one of them for the last five months while traveling; this is a rare chance for manufacturers and others to invest in a profitable business. All are respectfully invited to call personally at C. V. MAPES' Agricultural Warerooms, corner of Beekman and Nassau sts.

BUSINESS MEN AND MANUFACTURERS. —A rare opportunity to invest in two new and important inventions, patented June 21, 1859, will be found by calling on A. H. EMERY, C. E., the Patentee, at his Room, No. 67 Astor House, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. ROEDER, No. 346 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Prices low.
Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Steam Printing.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The prompt action of this celebrated extract upon the Vital Fluid and its wonderfully purifying qualities manifested in the cure of the worst cases of Scrofula have established its reputation as the best medicine in the world for ulcerous and eruptive diseases, purifying the blood, and freeing the liver, stomach and bowels from the products of unhealthy secretions, it is at once the most popular, effective and safest remedy that can be used.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADICATED from the system by the use of "TRIESEMAR, 1, 2 or 3." Full particulars will be found in the book entitled *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES' HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
A CERTAIN REMEDY
A CERTAIN REMEDY
A CERTAIN REMEDY
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
COUGHS, COLDS AND INFLUENZA.
WISTAR'S BALSAM
WISTAR'S BALSAM
WISTAR'S BALSAM
WISTAR'S BALSAM
CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
CURES HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT AND IRRITATION.
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
ARRESTS, PREVENTS and CURES CONSUMPTION.
BRONCHITIS,
BRONCHITIS,
ASTHMA,
ASTHMA.
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST
CURED, and that SPEEDILY, by
CURED, and that SPEEDILY, by
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE
THE ONLY GENUINE
Is prepared by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, whose name is printed on the outside wrapper of each bottle, besides having on the same wrapper, the written signature of
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
I. BUTTS.
To purchase any other were money wasted, and health injured; to sell any other is fraud, which renders the vendor liable to criminal prosecution.
For sale in New-York by
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., BARNES & PARK,
SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO.,
McKESSON & ROBBINS,
HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN,
HEGEMAN & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO.,
And others, as well as by Dealers and Agents,
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.
EVERYWHERE.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 512 Broadway,
By the new French method,
All Secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.
Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhœa, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections, skillfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 3 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats, also, in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; combined with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 308 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, above one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL *Private Treatise*, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 139 Crosby;) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9. Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Office consultations gratis. Address Dr. THIERS, 38 West 24th-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PURE COAL OIL.
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO.,
No. 32 Dey st., New York,
Have on hand and are constantly receiving direct from factory, pure Coal Oil, which they warrant equal in quality to any in market, and offer to the trade at lowest factory prices. Agents of Canfield Oil Company.

MINERAL OIL.—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness, by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. It does not explode, and burns in the usual Kerosene lamps, and being uniform, purchasers will always obtain the same excellent article. Barrels 40 gallons. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY—
500 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.
500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.
1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.
TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of
THOS. R. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,
Nos. 260 Greenwich and 89 Murray sts.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

BILLIARDS.

A VISIT TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTORY of Phelan's billiard tables, Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., will interest those about purchasing billiard tables. New and curious machines working from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily. Visitors respectfully invited.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1859.

Assets as per report, 30th April, 1859	$5,263,591 89
Receipts during the quarter ending Aug. 1, 1859, for premiums and interest	430,525 64
Total	$5,694,117 53
Disbursements during the quarter	140,943 31
Cash assets, as realized	$5,553,174 22
Additional assets, being interest accrued not due, deferred premiums, and due from agents	205,000 00

Claims unpaid, (not due,) $48,000.
Number of Policies issued during the quarter, 368.
Number of Policies in force, 11,437.
Amount insured $33 825 839.
I have carefully examined the above statement, and believe the same to be correct
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons intending to insure their lives:

ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to

$5,750,000.

THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.

THE MORTALITY AMONG ITS MEMBERS has been proportionally less than that of any other Life Insurance Company, in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.

THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having more scope for operation.

THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New-York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per Cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be overrated.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED S. WINSTON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
WM. J. BUNKER,
WILLIAM BETTS,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
W. SMITH BROWN,
RICHARD PATRICK,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
EZRA WHEELER,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
JOHN M. STUART,
GEORGE R. CLARK,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE S. COE,
WM. K. STRONG,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WM. M. VERMILYE,
JOHN E. DEVELIN.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE, BONDS, STOCKS AND INSURANCE,
Northeast corner of Broadway and 25th st.,
HAS FOR SALE AND TO LET,
A large number of first-class dwelling houses, both furnished and unfurnished, English basements, high-stoops, brown stone and Philadelphia brick fronts, two, three and four stories.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

CROMMELIN & GOODWIN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 60 Wall st.
Advances on negotiable business paper at seven per cent.

ALLYN COX,
NOTE, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER,
No. 43 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, the Real Estate Bonds, the Income Bonds, the Floating Debt, or the Certificates of the Capital Stock, of any of the following named Railroad Companies, to wit:
The Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company,
The Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Company, and
The Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad Company, are hereby notified that they must surrender the same to the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company, at its office, No. 54 Exchange place, New-York, or at its office in Lafayette, Ind., before the 1st day of October next, in order to entitle them to the privilege of receiving therefor the Stock or Bonds of the last-named Company, as provided in the agreement made with that Company by the undersigned, as purchaser of said Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, at the sales upon the foreclosure of the Second Mortgages thereon. The time above limited will not be extended. A. BOODY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1859.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of September next. New York City stockholders will be paid by the Transfer Agent, HENRY A. OAKLEY, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall st. Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany. Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica. Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse, and all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office only at Syracuse.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTAIN certificate No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phoenix Bank of the City of New-York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Broeck, dated 23d September, 1854 has been lost, stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate.
Dated June 28, 1859.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT CERTIFICATES—$200,000 FOR SALE.—These Certificates have the same security as a Treasury Note, and will doubtless be paid as soon as Congress can go through the necessary forms for passing a bill. They are offered at a price that will pay the purchaser better than any other investment equally safe. WELLS, FARGO & CO.

$5,000 WANTED FOR TWO YEARS—On a note of responsible parties in New-York; will leave as collateral $10,000 good six per cent. Bonds, interest payable semi annual in New-York. Coupons of the Bonds will be given for use of the money as they mature, and their payment guaranteed. Address or inquire of M. BEEMAN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1859.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, no payment of Dividends declared by the company, will be made until further notice.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DAVEGA'S MULTUM IN PARVO INTEREST, time and Note Table for sale at all the principal stationers' in the City. Price 50 cents per copy. A liberal discount to the trade. C. G. MUELLER, General Agent No. 52 William st., Room No. 7, second floor.

COVINGTON & LEXINGTON RAILROAD.—Second Mortgage Bondholders are requested to meet at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday the 31st inst. It is important that all the Bonds be represented.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, $20,000—In sums to suit, on good improved property in New-York. No commissions asked. Apply to JOHN B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE DUST,
FISH GUANO.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO
In quantities to suit purchasers.
For sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.
100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 185 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$50 00
Mapes' Super Phosphate of Lime	3 20	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	2 80	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES,
Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse,
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos 132 and 134 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, etc. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.
Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES,
Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOWcase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

INSURANCE.

THE GUARDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE IN
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
No. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
is prepared to issue Policies at the usual rates, as follows, viz:
Policies in favor of and payable to the wife—free from the claims of creditors.
Policies payable on attaining a SPECIFIC AGE, or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
Policies granted to creditors on the lives of their debtors.
Policies granted for any number of years.
Premiums payable in cash—quarterly, semi-annually or annually.
Dividends declared every three years, and the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them.
JAMES W. HALSTED, President.
HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, JR., Actuary.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES T. SOUTTER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
THOMAS RIGNEY,
JOHN T. AGNEW,
WM. M. VERMILYE,
ARCHIBALD H. LOWRY,
JOHN J. CRANE,
EDWARD A. LAMBERT,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,
WILLIAM ALLEN,
WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
JAMES F. RUGGLES,
JAMES F. COX,
ROBERT SOUTTER,
JAMES W. HALSTED,
FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
WILLIAM A. BROWN,
BENJ. M. WHITLOCK,
E. T. H. GIBSON,
EDWARD D. SPRAGUE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 108 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL....$300,000
This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
JOSEPH B. VARNUM,
LEONARD APPLEBY,
FRED'K. H. WALCOTT,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
MOSES TAYLOR,
JAMES O. SHELDON,
DANIEL PARISH,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,
CHARLES L. VOSE,
HENRY V. BUTLER,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
BOWES R. McILVAINE,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JOHN C. HENDERSON,
LORRAIN FREEMAN,
EDWARD MACOMBER,
WATSON E. CASE,
CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
SAM'L. D. BRADFORD, Jr.
WARREN DELANO, Jr.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.
ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 58 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL....$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
JOHN PENFOLD,
JOHN COMPTON,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,
SILAS BRONSON,
A. R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
S. T. NICOLL,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,
NOAH S. HUNT,
THOMAS SMULL,
J. H. RANSOM,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
U. J. SMITH,
ALFRED WILLIS,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
ALVE E. LAING,
ROBERT M. BRUCE,
J. S. BOYD,
A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HENRY S. LEVERICH,
J. H. HOLCOMB.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.
ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST.,
CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859,
OVER
$300,000.
THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies. ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

L. M. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
RIO COFFEE.
L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.
WILL SELL
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1.
AT
WALL STREET SALESROOM,
5,600 BAGS
PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
CARGO OF THE LANCASTRIA.
Catalogues and samples on Wednesday.

AUCTION NOTICE.
M. C. EDEY, AUCTIONEER.
CONTINUATION OF ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c,
EZRA LUDLOW, JR.,
Will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 444 Broome st., near Broadway, the balance of stock adjourned from Thursday, consisting of carriages, rockaways, buggies, road-wagons, phaetons, sulkies, &c. The vehicles can be seen on Friday. Catalogues ready. By order of H. M. WHITEHEAD, Attorney for Assignee.

WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st., will sell
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 27,
At 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms.
The entire stock of a furniture dealer retiring from business, together with a quantity of second hand furniture, sent in for convenience of sale, consisting of a general assortment of household and office furniture.
Also, two iron safes
Also, a superior round cornered, 7 octave piano forte, made in the City, very fine tone and highly finished.

M. DOUGHTY Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, being the stock of a Broadway manufacturer, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered haircloth, tête-à-têtes, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

JOHN J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—JOHN J. RENNIE, will sell on THIS DAY (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence, No. 86 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., a few doors from 6th-av., consisting of drawing-room, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture. For further particulars see *Herald*.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Auction, MONDAY, August 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 48 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of Brussels carpet, mattings marble-top bureaus, pier and centre tables, mirrors, sofas, mahogany and other bedsteads, hair mattresses, cottage suite, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive and without reserve. Deposits required.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY, AT NO. 30 7th-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, will be sold all the furniture, carpets, piano-forte, crockery, silver and glass ware, &c., &c., contained in the above private dwelling. Sale positive.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 1 Centre-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1859.
NOTICE TO UNDERTAKERS, SAXTONS, AND OTHERS.
On and after the 1st of September next, all Sub offices for granting burial permits will be discontinued, and the same can be obtained only at the Office of the City Inspector, No. 1 Centre st., and at the Office of Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, No. 101 2d-av., corner of 6th-st.
Ferry masters, steamboat captains, railroad conductors, express agents, and all other persons receiving Burial Permits, are requested to return the same to the City Inspector's Office on the first of every month for the purpose of comparing with the original certificate on file in this Office.
Particular attention is called to the following extract of an Ordinance of the Common Council, passed April 22, 1839, which will be strictly enforced:
"No captain, agent, or other person attached to any steamboat, ferry boat, sailing, or other vessel, or to any state, railroad, or other conveyance, public or private, shall convey the body of any person who has died in the City of New-York, beyond the limits of said City, without a permit from the City Inspector, under the penalty of two hundred dollars for each offence, to be collected from the person or persons, so offending, severally and respectively."
To enable the City Inspector to give a Permit for the burial, or removal, of the body of any person, who has died out of this City, and been brought here for interment, it will be necessary to produce the certificate of some Physician duly authenticated, stating when and where the person died, and of what disease, or the written permission of one of the Coroners, consenting to the giving of such Permit.
No charge is made, under any circumstances, for the granting of Permits.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D. Registrar of Records and Statistics.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BEEN appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. JOHN W. PRIEST, of Newburgh, Orange County, in this State, and formerly of this City, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the same to present them for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to him, at his residence in Newburgh, or at 27 Park place, New-York City.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1859. WILLIAM H. PRIEST.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No 69 South-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the slips of the City, or river opposite, must be deposited east or west of the island or shoal known as Oyster Island, lying south of Bedloe's Island. By order of the Board.
H. PERKINS, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN THE FLUSHING CARS, A LADY'S purse, containing a sum of money, papers and other valuables. The owner can have the same by identifying the property. J. S. BOTTORFF, Conductor.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
STEAMERS
SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET. and SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. MOODY.
LEAVE

HARLEM.		PECK-SLIP.	
6 A. M.	1 P. M.	7 A. M.	3:15 P. M.
7 A. M.	3 P. M.	8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.
8 A. M.	4:15 P. M.	9:15 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
9 A. M.	5:15 P. M.	11 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	6:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	7:15 P. M.

Landing at 10th-st. and 120th-st. each way; connecting each trip with
BOATS TO HIGH BRIDGE,
and stages to Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania, Tremont, West Farms, &c.
Fare to Harlem, 8 cents.
J. M. WATSON, Secretary.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. GEO. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE BRANCH PORT	
Thurs....Aug. 25,	3:30 P. M.	Thurs....Aug. 25,	5:30 A. M.
Friday...Aug. 26,	3:30 P. M.	Friday...Aug. 26,	6:30 A. M.
Satur....Aug. 27,	4:30 P. M.	Satur....Aug. 27,	7 A. M.
Monday...Aug. 29,	3:30 P. M.	Monday...Aug. 29,	6 A. M.
Tuesday..Aug. 30,	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday..Aug. 30,	7 A. M.
Wednes..Aug. 31,	4 P. M.	Wednes..Aug. 31,	7 A. M.
		Thurs....Sept. 1,	7 A. M.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs...Aug. 25,	12 M.	Thurs...Aug. 25,	4 P. M.
Friday..Aug. 26,	6 30 A. M.	Friday..Aug. 26,	5 30 P. M.
Saturd..Aug. 27,	2 P. M.	Saturd..Aug. 27,	5 30 P. M.
Sunday..Aug. 28,	7 30 A. M.	Sunday..Aug. 28,	3.30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY.
The steamer CERES, Capt. BAULSIR, leaves Catharine Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., Spring-st., 9:20, Pier No 4 North River at 9½, for Rockaway, returning to the City at 6½ P. M. Bring your lines for blue fish. Fare 50 cents.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.
Cabin passage........$15 | Deck....................$6
The splendid steamship NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, will leave Pier No 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$20 00
To Mobile, Ala	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	25 00
To Montgomery, Ala	20 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	[illegible]
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock; returning, leave Peekskill at 1 P. M., touching at Ames st.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, W. A. HITCHCOCK, Captain, will leave every day for Coney Island, &c., as follows: Ames st., at 9½ A. M.; 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.; last trip from the Island, at 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents for the excursion.

FARE 50 CENTS TO WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Tickets to the above places and return, 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock—landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Reduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip, 9¾ A. M.; 1¼, 5 P. M. Leaves Flushing at 7½, 11½ A. M., 3 P. M. Low fare 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WHITESTONE, CITY ISLAND, NEW ROCHELLE and GLEN COVE.—The steamboat GEORGE LAW leaves Catharine-st. EVERY SUNDAY, at 8:30 A. M. for the above places, landing at Delancy-st., 10th st. and 26th-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer HENDRIK HUDSON, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR KEYPORT—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALICE PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 32 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHERMEN AHOY!—A GAME FISH IN DISTRESS—GRAND EXCURSION TO THE CHOLERA BANKS—A COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL to Mr. JACOB JENNINGS, who has had, unfortunately, a stroke of paralysis. The favorite sea-steamer HUNTRESS, Capt. J. DUVALL, has been chartered by his numerous friends for TUESDAY, Aug. 30. Will leave foot of Jackson-st. at 6½; Peck-slip at 7; Amos-st. at 7½; and Pier No. 4 N. R. at 8 o'clock A. M. Fare, $1. Bait and refreshments can be procured on board.
WILLIAM A. SMALLEY, Chairman.
JOHN J. DYMOND, Sec'y. GEO. W. DEAN, Treas.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The sea steamer CROTON, having been painted and refurnished, will commence her regular trips to the fishing banks on THURSDAY, 25th; FRIDAY, 26th; and SATURDAY, 27th—starting from James-slip at 7:45; Spring st. at 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., at 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Cotillion Band on board; also bait and fishing tackle.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The sea steamer CROTON, having been painted and refurnished, will leave for the Fishing Banks Aug. 29, 30 and 31, FRIDAY, Sept. 2, and SATURDAY 3, starting from James-slip 7:45, Spring-st. 8.30 and Pier No. 4 North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Cotillion band on board, also bait and fishing tackle.

GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE.—The elegant steamer CROTON, Captain E. S. Hoffmire, will leave Pier No. 32 East River, James Slip, on SUNDAY, August 28 at 9 o'clock, A. M., stopping at City Island and New-Rochelle. Returning will leave Glen Cove at 3.30 P. M. Fare there and back 25 cents.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DELIGHTFUL excursion trip and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
New-York, January, 1859.

RAILROAD IRON.
One thousand tons railroad iron in port and to arrive, 50 to 60 pounds weight per linear yard. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.
JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 57 Goerck-st., New-York.
East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st st. and Broadway vault, &c.
N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR nail-rods received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. DENNER, NIGHT scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 204 East 13th-st., will be punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.)
The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on the 5th October, at 2 P. M., and semi monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.
FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia	$3 00
Cabin to Cape May	2 00
Steerage to Philadelphia	1 50

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.
DELAWARE, John H. Copes, Commander.
BOSTON, Orrin Bellew, Commander.
KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.
One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, FREE OF COMMISSION and with dispatch. Goods insured at ⅛ of 1 per cent. Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."
Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to
FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH,
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $38 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $28; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6, Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York from pier No 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, Aug. 24, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming.
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 21 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7:15 A. M.	6:40 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
11:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	1:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer NAPTANO, Capt. H. M. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market Pier at 8 A. M., 1, 3.45, 5.45 and 7.30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; fare 15 cents. On Sundays trains leave Hunter's Point at 9, 11, 1, 3, 5 and 7 o'clock; fare 25 cents to Flushing and back same day.
O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 and 9:30 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.—White Plains.
5:15 P. M., from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
8.30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 5 P. M.
Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 11, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5.45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7.30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11.45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7.15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5.30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4.45 and 8:30 A. M., and 3.45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2.25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5.30, 6.30 and 8.30 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3.30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 9:30 A. M. Express, and 4:10 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5.50 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:25 P. M.

CLUB-HOUSE CARDS.

SAMUEL HART & CO., NO. 307 BROADWAY, New-York, now offer to clubs and consumers the above celebrated brand of cards, made of pure linen, warranted not to split and to retain their slip permanently. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
The Management has the pleasure of announcing to the public that this
MOST POPULAR ESTABLISHMENT,
hitherto distinguished for the purity and excellence of its
DRAMATIC REPRESENTATIONS,
and which has been so long acknowledged as a
PERMANENT AND NECESSARY ADJUNCT
to a
RATIONAL PUBLIC AMUSEMENT,
has, during the Summer vacation, been
THOROUGHLY AND COMPLETELY
RENOVATED AND REPAIRED,
REPAINTED!
REGILDED!
REDECORATED!
The
DRESS CIRCLE
REMODELLED, ALTERED, IMPROVED,
and
EVERY SEAT
in the house
NEWLY CUSHIONED AND ALTERED,
together with many other alterations and improvements. The upholstering has been performed under the direction of
Messrs. A. T. STEWART & CO.
The Dress Circle has also been provided with a much needed
LADIES' WITHDRAWING ROOM,
and every other requisite to the
COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE
of the
AUDIENCE.
The
OPENING NIGHT
of the Fall and Winter Season of 1859 and 1860, will occur on
MONDAY EVENING,
August 29, 1859,
and will be marked by the introduction of one of the
MOST THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED,
PROPERLY BALANCED
and
EFFICIENT
COMEDY COMPANIES
which has ever appeared in this City, and will comprise the names of many of its
POPULAR MEMBERS OF LAST SEASON,
And other
OLD ESTABLISHED FAVORITES,
Whose return to these boards, the
SCENE OF THEIR GREATEST TRIUMPHS,
will be warmly welcomed. The company has also been greatly
STRENGTHENED BY THE ADDITION
of
NEW CANDIDATES
for the applause of
A METROPOLITAN AUDIENCE,
and to which their
WELL EARNED REPUTATIONS
elsewhere justly entitle them; and it is sincerely hoped that the sequence of
GREAT SUCCESSES
which has hitherto attended the
FIRST APPEARANCES
of this establishment will, in those instances, be happily continued. The company will embrace the following
POPULAR ESTABLISHED ARTISTES,
viz:
Miss LAURA KEENE,
Miss ADA CLIFTON,
Miss MARION MACARTHY,
Miss MARY WELLS,
Mrs. MARK SMITH,
Miss ANNIE DELAND,
Miss C. BERRY,
Miss FLORENCE BELL,
Miss MORETIMER,
Miss Ada James,
Miss Mary Everett,
Miss Ella Carlton,
Miss Carrie Wilson,
&c., &c.,
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. MARK SMITH,
Mr. C. WHEATLEIGH,
Mr. J. G. BURNETT,
Mr. F. A. VINCENT,
Mr. H. F. DALY,
Mr. C. PETERS,
Mr. J. A. SMITH,
Mr. L. J. VINCENT,
Mr. LEVICK,
Mr. HENRY,
Mr. MORETIMER,
Mr. JEFFRIES,
Mr. Evans,
Mr. Munerett,
Mr. Clarence,
&c., &c.
The opening night will be inaugurated by the production of the
BEAUTIFUL TWO-ACT DRAMA,
By TOM TAYLOR, Esq.,
Author of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, &c., &c.,
And which has recently produced so great a sensation in London, under the
APPROPRIATE TITLE
OF
"HOUSE AND HOME,"
which will be presented in conjunction with the
SIDE-SPLITTING BURLETTA,
in one act, entitled
OUR CLERKS;
OR,
SUPPOSE WAR WERE DECLARED?
THE
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
will, as usual, be composed of the
BEST ORCHESTRA PERFORMERS,
and will comprise many of the
FINEST SOLOISTS
of the day, consolidated under the sole direction of the eminent Composer and Director,
Mr. THOMAS BAKER
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, 1859,
Will be presented the beautiful two act drama, by Tom Taylor, Esq., author of "Our American Cousin," "Still Waters Run Deep," &c., entitled
HOUSE AND HOME,
with the following magnificent cast:

Horace Chetwood (member of Parliament)	Mr. G. Jordan
General Witherington	Mr. J. G. Burnett
Frederick Morton	Mr. H. F. Daly
Lady Helen Chetwood	Miss Ada Clifton
The Hon. Harriet Wardour	Miss Laura Keene
Hopwood	Miss Florence Bell

During the evening the
ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of the favorite Composer and Musical Director,
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
will perform a variety of Operatic selections.
The entertainments will conclude with a side-splitting burletta, entitled
OUR CLERKS;
OR,
SUPPOSE WAR WERE DECLARED?
with the following cast of comic excellence:

Mr. Dochem Shoozler, a drummer		Mr. M. Levick.
Mr. Shaver	Dry Goods Clerks.	Mr. J. A. Smith,
Mr. Ogler		Mr. Peters.
Mr. Wheedler		Mr. Moretimer.
Mr. Teazer		Mr. Evans.
Mr. Pusher		Mr. Williams.
Mr. Bouncer		Mr. Clarence.
Mr. Crammer		Mr. Munerett.
Mr. Townly, a shop walker		Mr. Henry.
Ginger Bob	A porter,	Mr. F. A. Vincent.
Mrs. Guineafowl	An opulent lady,	
Sergt. Sabretache	A recruiting sergt.	
Mrs. Swansdown, a strong-minded woman		Miss Ada Clifton.
Miss Satinet, her first saleswoman		Miss M. Wells.
Miss Leblond	Shop Tenders.	Miss Everett.
Miss Killer		Miss Moretimer.
Miss Angola		Miss Henry.
Miss Lindsey Woolsey		Miss I. James.
Miss Chinchilli		Miss Ingle.
Miss Barege		Miss T. Engle.
Miss Jaconet		Miss E. Carlton.
Miss Buckram		Miss De Land.
Anne Maria Mittens, a housemaid		Miss Marion Macarthy.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets....50 cents | Upper Boxes....25 cents
SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1859.
The great and renowned
RAVELS.
GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.
This beautiful establishment, crowded nightly with the beauty, fashion and elite of the country,
THE UNIVERSAL AND TALENTED FAVORITES.
GABRIEL in his great comic character of Bianco.
The celebrated FRANCOIS in the comic character, Nicodemus
Miss FRANCIS, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
YOUNG AMERICA.
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
Marietta Zanfretta, Young America, and the other artists.
NICODEMUS.
Nicodemus....François
BIANCO.
Bianco....Gabriel

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. H. L. BATEMAN, Manager.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 27.
Brilliant success
of the
NEW AMERICAN PLAY,
IMMENSE HIT
of
MATILDA HERON
as
GERALDINE.
COMPLETE TRIUMPH
of the
COMPANY

NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham st., near Roosevelt.)
SATURDAY EVENING, August 27,
Benefit and last appearance of
MISS FANNY HERRING.
Commence with
MACBETH.
Followed by the romantic Drama of
HANDSOME JACK.
Handsome Jack....Miss Fanny Herring.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 27,
The entertainment will commence with
THE BLACK KNIGHT.
After which ITALIAN BRIGANDS.
To conclude with the drama of
WAR EAGLE.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.
THIS EVENING, Aug. 27,
GRAND CONCERT, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.
Madame Von Berkel, Miss Agnes Sutherland, Miss Louisa Francis, Mr. W. Lotti and Mr. Walter Ralyea will sing a variety of Operatic selections, ballads, &c. Instrumental Music by full orchestra. Admittance 25cts. ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S BENEFIT, MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THIRD WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON—SATURDAY—AFTERNOON at 3—and also, for to-day, in the EVENING at 7¾—the comedy of THE MULETEER OF TOLEDO; dancing; after which, THE FOUR LOVERS. Just received, by the missionary ship *Henry Hill*, a curiously-interesting relic from the MOUNT OF OLIVES, immortalized in Scriptural History, in the shape of the GNARLED TRUNK of an ANCIENT OLIVE TREE, perhaps thousands of years old. The PYTHONIA, or Den of Serpents, now contains a whole family of Anacondas, of a fabulous size and description. Admittance, 25c.; Children under 10 13c. Parquet seats 13 cents additional.

CENTRAL PARK.—IF THE WEATHER IS FAVORABLE, there will be a concert on the unfinished ground, north of the Ramble, commencing at 4½ o'clock this evening. Programme can be obtained on the ground.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Conductor.

ROCKAWAY PAVILION, LONG ISLAND.—Quadrille Band every afternoon and evening. Grand Hop on SATURDAY. Cars leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 4½ P. M., daily. Parties wishing to engage rooms can leave an order at Boyd's Express office, No. 45 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.
THE PIONEER OF CHEAP MUSIC IN AMERICA.
12 pages usual full size of Music weekly for 10 cents.
CONTAINING
MUSIC THAT IS POPULAR,
GOOD,
NOT DIFFICULT;
ORIGINAL,
AND
SELECTED,
FOR THE VOICE,
THE SALON,
THE BALL ROOM.
Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. All the best composers of the country write for the "FRIEND;" everything that is new appears in it. A supply sufficient for the voice and piano of the Home Circle, at an insignificant cost, will be found in the "FRIEND." Sent by mail for $5 a year, and in proportion for a shorter period.
The First and Second Volumes, comprising 17 Nos., or 204 pages each, viz: Nos. 1 to 17; Nos. 18 to 34, elegantly bound in Cloth, Gilt Cases, can be had at $3 [illegible] apiece.
Publishers and Proprietors,
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.
Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
MADAME CORTESI. MADAME GASSIER.
In order to afford to the public an opportunity of hearing the two celebrated Prima Donnas of Max Maretzek's Havana Opera Company prior to their leaving the United States, arrangements have been made with the Directors of the Academy of Music, for
ONE WEEK'S OPERA,
to commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, when
Madame GASSIER and Madame CORTESI
Will each appear in
THREE OF THEIR GREATEST CHARACTERS.
The following popular artists will appear on the same occasion.
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI, SIGNOR GASSIER,
SIGNOR AMODIO, and SIGNOR JUNCA,
thus presenting an *ensemble* complete and perfect in every detail.
The Orchestral and Choral department will be on the same scale of efficiency and liberality as usual in that celebrated establishment.
SATURDAY, Sept. 10 at 1 o'clock,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Musical Director and Conductor—MAX MARETZEK.
Madame CORTESI and Madame GASSIER will immediately leave for Boston, and appear at the Boston Theatre on Monday, Sept. 19.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
This Hall newly and tastefully fitted up, and admirably adapted for the most select entertainments, such as chamber-concerts, readings, lectures, private assemblies, &c., opens on the 1st of September. For particulars, apply at the office of the Hall, No. 765 Broadway.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince st.
SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
HORN, CHAS. WHITE AND E. DAVIS APPEAR TOGETHER.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, BENEFIT OF EPH. HORN.

CARL HUBNER'S
EMIGRANT'S FAREWELL.
This beautiful picture is now on exhibition.
W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.

THE THIRTY FIRST ANNUAL FAIR OF the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, in the City of New-York—1859.
The Managers announce that the Exhibition will be held at PALACE GARDEN, on 14th-st. near 6th-av.
The Fair will open on the 21st September, and close on the 28th October.
New INVENTIONS and IMPROVEMENTS in the mechanic and industrial arts, new PROCESSES and DISCOVERIES, and articles of superior quality, material or beauty of workmanship, will be received on exhibition, and submitted to the examination of competent and impartial judges, and on whose reports the GOLD and SILVER MEDALS of the Institute, silver cups and diplomas will be awarded.
The AGRICULTURAL FAIR, embracing an exhibition of HORSES, Neat Cattle, SHEEP, Swine, Poultry and Agricultural Implements, including STEAM PLOWS and other STEAM MACHINERY for farming purposes, under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, together with the Fall Exhibition of the NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, will be held at HAMILTON PARK, and the spacious halls of the Third avenue Railroad Company, on the 21st, 22d and 23d of September.
A Special Premium of *One Thousand Dollars* will be awarded for the best WORKING STEAM PLOW.
Steam power will be provided, and put in operation all kinds of machinery.
Articles will be received from the 15th to the 19th September.
Circulars and premium lists containing full particulars can be obtained at the office of the Institute, Cooper Union building, corner of 8th st. and 4th-av. By order of the Managers DAVID R. JAQUES, Chairman.
WM. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Recording Secretary.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING; at 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. New visitors; crowds of citizens and strangers.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL to visit the chief attraction of the City—the famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS. Open Day and Evening. No 548 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
Price, $330. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO.—LESSONS UPON THIS POPULAR instrument given at a low rate, at the pupil's residence if desired. Rapid and thorough progress guaranteed. The advertiser has had some years' experience in teaching. Address TEACHER, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

THE PRIZE PATENT PIANO-FORTES
Are all of the full scale of 7-octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.
They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and prolongs their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S,
New store, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

THE CARHART HARMONIUM
Is confidently offered to the public as the BEST INSTRUMENT of its class for CHURCHES, LODGES, &c.; combining more of the points of a large organ, as to QUALITY OF TONE, POWER AND VARIETY, with economy of space and price. ONE OF TEN STOPS AND PEDAL BASE FOR SALE or to let. May now be seen at the PIANO WAREROOMS of
J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 BROADWAY, New-York.

AMERICAN ORGANS (14 STOPS,)
PEDAL-BASS MELODEONS
and
MELODEONS of every style for PARLOR, CHURCH, VESTRY, SCHOOL or HALL use,
Manufactured by
S. D. & H. W. SMITH.
The Trade supplied
At the lowest wholesale rates.
A favorable discount to clergymen and teachers.
MELODEONS for rent. Rent applied if purchased. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address on application.
A. M. KANOUSE,
No. 435 Broadway.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250, and $300.
T. S. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depôt, No. 21 Cortlandt-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

ALBERT WEBER.—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years, at the lowest wholesale prices, for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

PIANO.—YOU CAN PLAY AND ACCOMPANY yourself while singing, without being a musician, by getting Chollet's Transpositeur Mobile. Price $1. Apply to CHOLLET, No. 144 10th-st., near Broadway. Pianos tuned and kept in good order at $8 per annum.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—SECOND-hand square pianos and upright cottage pianos, at $35, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, &c., at the Bible-House piano warerooms, Astor place, corner 4th-av.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, broken repaired, in handsome style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, No. 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Justices Davies, Mullin and Clerke.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET CASE—IMPORTANT OPINION.

The People, &c., J. B. Taylor & C. W. Brennan, vs. The Mayor, &c. of New-York, and 186 others.—The following opinion was referred to in the TIMES, of July 13, when it was announced for the first time, although ready for delivery in February last:

On motion of the plaintiffs, Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., was appointed receiver by Justice DAVIES in Special Term, and the tenants, who were codefendants with the City, were ordered to pay their rents to him. From this order the City alone appealed; and, after argument at the November Term, this decision was made, and would have been announced in February, but for the fact that the plaintiffs discontinued the suit as against the City, and sent a written notice of the fact to all the Judges. But in June or July last the Corporation Counsel gave notice of motion for judgment, and on July 12 the Court met and pronounced their decision, by which it will be seen that the order is reversed, the appointment of a receiver refused, and the City Government left in full possession of the property, with its rents and profits, until the final adjudgment is had upon the controversy.

This judgment to be entered as of the November Term.

MULLIN, Justice.—The People of the State granted to the City of New-York the right to erect piers on a strip of land lying westerly of the City limits, and to receive the income thereof. In process of time these piers became filled up so as to render them unfit for the uses for which they were constructed, and the City proceeded and filled up said piers, to the same level with the adjoining upland, and on it erected a temporary building for a market, adjoining Washington Market, and rented said building and the lands adjoining to marketmen for weekly rents. The filling up was done in 1853, and the City has leased said premises for about $40,000 per annum since that time. In April, 1856, the Commissioners of the Land Office leased the premises in controversy to Messrs. Taylor and Brennan for one year from the 1st May then next, at the annual rent of $5,000, payable quarterly in advance. By a subsequent resolution the term created by said lease was extended until such time as the said premises should be disposed of according to law, or until the said Commissioners should otherwise direct.

Soon after the execution and delivery of this lease the said plaintiffs commenced this action, and procured the appointment of a Receiver of the rents and profits of the said property, and an injunction restraining the City and its agents from collecting the same. From this order this appeal is brought.

The complaint as amended contains a single count, and it charges that the people are owners in fee of the premises in question, and legally entitled to the rents, issues, and profits, up to 1st May, and to the possession since, unless Taylor and Brennan are entitled. That the City has taken possession of and rented the same to the other defendants, and unless said lease be held valid said defendants withhold from the people the possession. That the people by the Commissioners of the Land Office made the lease above mentioned, on which the lessees paid in advance one quarter's rent. That the said City occupy and rent, and withhold possession from said Taylor and Brennan, who are legally entitled to possession thereof. That the tenants of the City pay rent to the City officers, and refuse to pay to plaintiffs, or to acknowledge their title. The complaint then charges that the rents are not properly collected by the City, and are not paid into the City Treasury. That the agents who collect are irresponsible, and that the rents will be lost unless the City is restrained from collecting. That the occupants of said premises have for several years last past paid annually for the use thereof over $40 000. That the Comptroller of the City has stated that the City has no title to the premises, and therefore he has omitted attempting to enforce the collection of the rents. That many of the defendants are non-residents and irresponsible, and the rents would be lost unless collected weekly. And that said Comptroller has stated that a Receiver of said rents ought to be appointed. The plaintiffs then pray judgment against defendants, and each of them, in favor of whichever of plaintiffs is entitled thereto, and that the rights of the plaintiffs as between themselves and defendant, and each of them, may be declared, and that defendants may be adjudged to render possession to whichever of plaintiffs may be entitled thereto, and to pay the damage for rents issues and profits while said premises have been unlawfully withheld.

An injunction is also prayed for restraining the officers of the City from collecting rents, and the other defendants from paying the rents to such officers.

This complaint expressly alleges that the State, the owner in fee, did on the 24th April last, lease the premises for a year to Taylor and Brennan. The People then were not, on the 13th May, when this action was commenced, entitled to the possession of these premises, and as a consequence could maintain no action to which possession, or the right of possession is essential. So far then as the complaint asks for a judgment that possession be delivered to the People, it shows by its own averments that the People are not entitled to any such judgment.

For the same reasons the People are not, during the running of the lease, entitled to the rents and profits. They belong only to the party entitled to the possession. At the commencement of the term created by the lease the right of the People to the rents and profits ceased.

The People cannot unite with Taylor and Brennan in an action for the rents and profits accruing before the lease was given, as T. and B. have no interest in such rents and profits.

The Code, section 3, requires that action shall be prosecuted by the real party in interest. This precludes, it seems to me, not only all nominal parties, but all having only a mere speculative interest in the subject matter of the controversy. In no aspect of the case can I perceive any interest in the State in this litigation. The case must be disposed of on the principle that Taylor and Brennan are the only parties plaintiff in this suit.

It was argued by the plaintiffs' counsel that such a joinder of parties as is made in this case was held proper in Lee vs. Ballentine, 7 W., 4705. In that case a motion was made on the part of the defendants to strike out two counts from the declaration, on the ground that another suit had been brought by the lessors of the plaintiff on those counts for the recovery of the same premises. The motion was denied, but not on any principle that would help the plaintiffs here. In the action of ejectment at common law, it was competent to allege a demise from as many lessors as there were counts. There was but one plaintiff, although he was a mere imaginary one. All this is swept away by the Code. Under it there cannot be several plaintiffs claiming under distinct titles for distinct interests.

Assuming that Taylor and Brennan are the only parties plaintiff, let us in the next place ascertain what they seek to obtain by this suit. In their behalf a surrender of possession is demanded, and a judgment for rents and profits. This is precisely the relief given in the ejectment, or, as it is now called, the action to recover possession of real property. It is alleged in the complaint that the occupants have for several years last paid annual rent for said premises, and that the City has rented portions of said premises to the several defendants. The landlord and tenant then are joined as defendants in the action, and a surrender of possession and payment of rents and profits are demanded from both. I will not stop to inquire whether it is proper to join such parties as defendants, but will assume that it is. Let us see what results follow such a finder in a case where a Receiver of the rents and profits is appointed. The Receiver collects the rents secured by the landlord's lease. He thus treats the lease as valid, and of course the terms created by the lease as valid also. The gravamen of the action is, that both landlord and tenant are trespassers—in without right—the Receiver treats the tenant as lawfully in, and the term as validly created by the landlord. The application for the Receivership of the rents from the tenants is a distinct recognition by the plaintiff of the validity of the tenant's term.

When the landlord alone is sued in ejectment, having let the property to tenants, and is himself irresponsible, I can perceive no objection in such case to the appointment of a Receiver of the rents. In such case the absurdity of seeking to remove the occupant because his possession is unlawful, and at the same time accepting rent as for a lawful occupation, is avoided.

If, as against these actual occupants, a Receiver may be appointed, and they compelled to pay over the rent to him, then surely a Receiver may be appointed to receive of the actual occupant the value of the use of the premises, pending the litigation, although he is, in claiming by title, adverse to that of the plaintiff. If so, then this result would be attained. An action is brought by A to recover a farm of land of which B is in the actual occupation. The plaintiff asks, and if the principle contended for is sound, is entitled to have a Receiver and an order that the defendant pay to him such sum as he, the Receiver, shall deem the use of the property reasonably worth, or be punished as for a contempt.

It seems to me, therefore, that in an action of ejectment as such, and when no equity in favor of the plaintiff intervenes, no Receiver of rents and profits can be appointed pending the litigation.

There are several matters charged in this complaint in regard to the manner of collecting the rents, the solvency of the occupants and the views of the City officers as to the title of this estate and the propriety of a Receiver.

I cannot discover the slightest connection between these allegations and the merits of this action. In ejectment the plaintiff recovers the value of the use and occupation, not the rents derived from leases of the property. He has, therefore, nothing to do under ordinary circumstances with the rents, unless the defendant (who must be the person to whom the rents are due) is insolvent. There is not in this case any pretence of insolvency.

There is no authority for appointing a Receiver because the defendant is a transient person or insolvent except in the case mentioned above.

It seems to me that the appointment of a Receiver of the rents and profits, and the receipt of them by him, amount to a perfect ouster of the defendant. It is taking from him the subject matter of the litigation without trial or judgment; and although it does not transfer it to the plaintiff at once, yet in the event of a recovery by the plaintiff it operates as a transfer by relation from the time of the entry by the Receiver.

The distinction between legal and equitable actions is preserved by the Constitution. The abolition of the forms of action does not interfere with the actions themselves.

The Legislature could not, I apprehend, abolish the distinction between legal and equitable causes of action. The parties in those actions which were triable by a jury before the Constitution of 1846, have still the right to have them thus tried. Without direct violation of the Constitution, the jury in such cases cannot be dispensed with except by the consent of the parties. An act of ejectment was one of the actions in which a jury trial was allowed to the parties as a matter of right. That right still exists, although the name has been changed. If then we are to treat the complaint in this case as the commencement of an equitable action, and therefore to be tried by the Court, the defendants at the conclusion will find that the action is an ejectment in its operations, by whatever name it may be known.

It may be proper in an ejectment suit under the Code to incorporate in it such facts as show the propriety of the appointment of a Receiver or the issuing an injunction order. These facts thus stated do not change the nature of the action or the rights of the parties as to the mode of trial.

Were this an equitable action in both form and substance, I think I would not appoint a Receiver on the matters set up in this complaint. It is true an apparently good title is shown in the plaintiff to the premises in question. This is one essential element in a complaint to entitle the plaintiff to a Receiver; but it is not all. It must also appear that the appointment is necessary to protect the property or its rents and profits *pendente lite*.

When the defendant really liable is responsible and within the jurisdiction, then no such necessity can, under ordinary circumstances, be made to appear. In this case the plaintiff is not entitled and will never be entitled to the rents received by the City as such. He will be, if he recovers, entitled to the value of the use. This may be more or less than the rents received. When insolvency of the defendant or other equitable consideration exists for the appointment of a Receiver of the rents and profits, the rents and profits are taken either because the plaintiff is entitled to the rents as such, or unless they are seized the plaintiff will be without remedy for the value of the use and occupation. I think, therefore, it may be affirmed as a general rule that a Receiver cannot be appointed in an action of ejectment unless some equitable grounds are made to appear entitling the plaintiff to the rents and profits as such, or that their sequestration is essential to his protection. A valid title in the plaintiff is essential, but not of itself sufficient to authorize the appointment of a Receiver.

I am, therefore, of the opinion, that the order appealed from should be reversed with costs.

Justice CLERKE concurred.

Messrs. William Curtis Noyes and Charles O'Conor for the appellants; Messrs. E. W. Stoughton and John Van Buren for the respondents.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of the Petition of Calvin O. Billings, an insolvent imprisoned.—The petitioner was arrested at the suit of Berle & Legendre, for a debt of $445 51, and is now confined within the jail limits.

He now petitions for the appointment of a Receiver, and for his release upon assigning his property to such receiver. In his schedule of such property he recites 70 yards of carpet, 12 yards oil-cloth, some chairs, coats, shirts, boots, and similar matters.

The plaintiffs oppose on the ground that the petitioner has an equitable interest in real estate, held by William G. Chave as security for a debt—besides a number of claims against sundry persons, amounting to $8,000 or more.

They claim that these debts due him, with all other notes and interests ought to be mentioned in the schedule, and that this omission is fatal.

The application for a discharge was to day denied, in an able opinion, for which we have not room.

PRACTICE UNDER SECTION 204 OF THE CODE.

Roberts vs. Carter.—The defendant was arrested and gave notice before judgment of a motion to vacate the order of arrest. In the meantime the plaintiff perfected judgment. On bringing up the motion, plaintiff's counsel insisted that, under, section 204 of the Code, the time for making the motion was past, and that, if the defendant desired relief he should have applied for an order staying the entry of judgment.

Defendant's counsel urged that the notice of motion was a motion within the meaning of the section. Decision reserved.

The case was reported in the TIMES of Aug. 17.

For Plaintiff, Gilbert Dean, Esq.; for defendant Mr. Rice.

Rudolph Nauer et al. vs. Thomas McCarten et al.—This case was reported in yesterday's TIMES. It was a motion to change the place of trial from this County to Jefferson, on the ground that the defendants are residents of that county. Motion granted.

M. S. Mitchell vs. Robert H. Coburn et al.—(Three suits.)—Report confirmed, and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

F. Esemvein vs. Wm. C. Lemons.—Motion to vacate judgment denied, with $7 costs.

George St. John et al vs. Brush Knapp et al.—Surplus money ordered to be paid to the executors.

Maria F. Devin vs. John Devin et al.—Motion to vacate judgment denied with $10 costs.

John Pearce vs. Maria F. Devin et al.—Motion to dissolve injunction granted.

Farmers Loan and Trust Company vs. Michael Dickson, &c.—Motion to discharge purchaser granted. Plaintiff to refund 10 per cent., with interest and costs.

John Caswell et al. vs. Asa B. Meech, impleaded, &c.—Motion to place cause on short calendar granted.

Samuel Miller vs. George W. Merrick.—Plaintiff ordered to file security for costs.

S. S. Tipton vs. Daniel Feetner.—Motion to direct clerk to mark the docket as "secure on appeal" granted.

F. O. Chittenden vs. Louis Davis.—Complaint dismissed, and defendant to be at liberty to enter judgment in nature of a *non pros.*, with $10 costs.

Louis E. R. Fancher vs. Auguste Fenan.—Motion to make complaint more definite granted.

Naval Intelligence.

THE NEW ACCESSION TO THE NAVY.

The four merchant propellers which were at first chartered from private parties to play an important part in the Paraguay Expedition, and which have since been purchased by the United States Government, are about to embark from this port for various destinations. The following is a brief description of each of these vessels:

THE MYSTIC.

This vessel was formerly the *Memphis*, of the Cromwell stock; she was built in Philadelphia, of oak, in 1853, and was thoroughly overhauled in 1857. She draws 11 feet of water, and has a direct acting engine of 250 horse-power, with one cylinder of 40 inches and 42 inch stroke. She went in commission on Tuesday for service on the Coast of Africa, will carry four or six guns, and about 90 men. Her officers are:

Lieut. Wm. E. LeRoy, Commanding; Lieutenants D. McN. Fairfax, Milton Haxton, H. M. Garland, Jr.; Acting Master N. Green; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. C. Harrison; First Assistant Engineer Wm. Roberts; Third Assistants, James Plunket, J. S. Finney, H. McMurtrie.

THE SUMPTER.

The *Sumpter* was another of CROMWELL's old troughs, and was known as the *Atlanta*. She was built at Philadelphia, in 1853, is 495 tons burden, has a direct acting engine of 250 horse power, with a 40 inch cylinder and 42 inch stroke. She had a new engine and boiler in last year. She draws 11 feet of water and carries 4 guns. This vessel is in commission, destined for the coast of Africa. Her officers are:

Lieut. J. F. Armstrong, Commanding: Lieuts. W. B. Fitzgerald, J. B. Stewart, J. A. Greer; Acting Master G. H. Perkins; Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Otis: First Assistant Engineer T. J. Jones; Third Assistants E. B. Litch, W. H. Glading, J. L. Plumley.

THE WYANDOTT,

formerly the *Westernport*, is of Philadelphia origin, and her size and dimensions are the same as those of the *Mohawk*. She goes to the Home Squadron. Her officers are:

Lieutenants, Read, Duval and Eggleston; First Assistant Engineers, M. H. Plunkett, W. K. Purse, James Morrison.

THE MOHAWK,

which was known as the *Caledonia* was also built in Philadelphia in 1853. She is a screw propeller, schooner rigged, of 435 tons burden, and has a vertical engine with a cylinder of thirty inches in diameter.

She is ready for commission at Brooklyn, will carry four guns, ninety men, and is to join that portion of the Home Squadron whose attention will be devoted to the overhauling of slavers. Her officers are:

Lieut. T. A. CRAVEN, Commanding; Lieuts. A. Barbot. E. T. Speddon, C. C. Carpenter; Acting Master, G. Hatfield; First Assistant Engineer, J. S. Albert; Third Assistant Engineers, E. S. Dick, Jas. Wallace, E. C. Patten.

THE ANACOSTIA.

This little craft was built in Philadelphia in 1856 and is 230 tons burden. She has a vertical engine with one 24-inch cylinder, and two feet stroke. The hull is built of oak and is fastened with iron and copper. She has one deck and draws six feet of water. Her old name was *M. W. Chapin*. She is now plying between Norfolk and Washington, carrying stores, shots, ammunition, &c.

THE PULASKI.

The *Pulaski* is the ill-fated *Metacomet*, that left New-York for Rio and broke down when a few days out, rendering it necessary for her to put into Pensacola for repairs. Having patched up as well as circumstances would permit, she again steered southward, not, however, with very flourishing prospects, as her Captain wrote to a friend here, stating that he never expected to reach Brazil in safety. And he was right, for her machinery again got ruined and she was compelled to reach Montevideo in a crippled state. A survey was held on her at the "mount," which resulted in her boiler being condemned. The officers and crew were detached, excepting a few to keep guard, and a boiler is now going out to her in the store-ship *Release*, which has just sailed for South America. The *Pulaski* is at Pernambuco, where she recently arrived to meet the store-ship, her officers being desirous of getting her as near home as her machinery would allow. She was built in New-York in 1854, and is 395 tons burden. She is a side-wheel steamer, and has a vertical engine with one cylinder thirty-six inches in diameter and ten feet stroke. The hull is built of oak and chestnut, and fastened with copper and iron. She is schooner rigged, and her draught is five feet.

The *Crusader*, alias the *Southern Star*, is now at Philadelphia fitting out for the home squadron. Lieut. MAFFIT, who captured the slaver *Echo*, is to take command of her.

The *Crusader* is a steam propeller of 540 tons burden, drawing 10 feet of water. She has two decks, a direct acting engine, with two cylinders of 23 inches and 26 inch stroke. She was built this year in Murphysboro, of oak. She sailed from Norfolk the first week of November, carrying two 11 inch guns and one howitzer, for Montevideo, and returned in comparative safety.

Her officers are Lieut. commanding, John N. Maffit; Lieuts. Thomas S. Phelps, Thos. Rooney, and A. E. K. Benham.

Army News.

The following officers have been ordered for duty at the Military Academy, West Point. They will report to the Superintendent by the 31st inst.

Department of Engineering—Lieut. Godfrey Heitzell, Corps of Engineers.

Department of Ethics—Lieut. Herman Biggs, First Infantry.

Department of Spanish—Brevet Second Lieut. Samuel H. Locket, Corps of Engineers; Brevet Second Lieut. E. B. Carling, Second Artillery.

Military Staff—Lieut. S. D. Holabird, First Infantry.

The term of service of the Brevet Second Lieutenants, detailed above as assistants in the Department of Spanish, is limited to one year.

The following transfers of officers in the Second Regiment of Artillery are approved: Lieut. Lloyd Beal, from Light Company M to Company K; Lieut. Edward R. Platt, from Company K to Light Company M.

The following assignments are now made of engineer officers: Lieut. R. K. MEADE, on being relieved from the Military Academy, will repair to the City of New-York, and report for duty as assistant to Maj. J. G. BARNARD; Lieut. G. W. C. LEE is relieved from duty in the department of California, and will repair to the City of Washington, and report for duty to the chief of his bureau.

Leave of absence for six months, with permission to visit Europe for the benefit of his health, is granted to Capt. W. D. SMITH, Second Dragoons, on the special recommendation of the medical officer.

An extension of leave of absence for four months is granted to Lieuts. HARRISON and PORTER, Second Cavalry.

Injunction on the Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

We understand that an injunction has been granted by the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, restraining Mr. SELAH CHAMBERLAIN, the lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and his agents, from paying the interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds secured by the Eastern division of the road. The suit is brought by the present Board of Directors, and it is intended to contest the validity of the whole of that issue. The interest falls due on the 1st proximo, and is payable at the Bank of the Republic.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Important Decision.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before the Hon. R. C. Brainard, Surrogate.

In the matter of the Estate of Austin D. Moore, deceased.—In this case, the widow of deceased sought to set aside a will, on the ground that her husband had a domiciliary residence in another State, the laws of which reserve to the widow intact one-third of the husband's property, wills to the contrary notwithstanding; and the Surrogate has just decided in her favor. The case is an important one, both as a precedent and in the large amount of property involved. The facts substantially are as follows: In 1855, Mr. AUSTIN D. MOORE, for many years a resident of Williamsburgh, N. Y., removed to Florida, leaving his wife here. He bought a plantation in Jacksonville, and continued to reside there until the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1857. He left real and personal estate valued at upwards of $300,000, all of which he devised to his children, subject to an annuity of $1,500 to his widow. The question in the case was whether the deceased was domiciled in the State of Florida or New-York. If domiciled in New-York his widow would be entitled to the annuity only, but if in Florida she is entitled to one-third of the estate of her husband under the laws of that State. The defence, of course, made by the guardian of the children, and in fact by the executors also, was that Mr. MOORE never abandoned his domicil in this State, as he had not intended to make Florida his *permanent* residence, but was *compelled* to leave the State, and *compelled* to remain in Florida by reason of ill health, and that if residing in Florida not from choice but under compulsion and necessity, he had never lost his domiciliary residence in New-York. The case has been before the Surrogate now some eight months, and was submitted on the 1st of July last. Yesterday he decided that the deceased had obtained a domiciliary residence in the State of Florida, and accordingly the widow must have the third which she claims.

SHIP BUILDING IN BROOKLYN.—The propeller *Monticello*, at WILLIAMS' Yard, Greenpoint, will be launched about the middle of September. She is to be put on the line between New York and Washington. Another vessel is on the stocks at the same yard—the schooner *American Eagle*, 225 tons, for the Brazos River trade. She is built for Mr. CHAPMAN, of New-Orleans, and is 110 feet on deck, 27 feet wide, and 8 feet depth of hold. The builder expects to have her ready for launching by 1st of November. Mr. WILLIAMS has also contracted to construct a clipper schooner for Mr. MERRILL, of New-York, to be taken to the East Indies. She will be 100 tons burthen, 75 feet on deck, 12 feet wide, and with 7½ feet depth of hold. Early in September the iron steamer *Alabama* will be launched at the yard of SAMUEL SNEEDEN. A propeller called the *Daylight* is also on the stocks for Messrs. BARSTOW & PAGE, of New-York, to be ready for sea about the 1st of December. Mr. SNEEDEN has also contracted to build a stern-wheel steamer, to run on the river Magdalena, New-Granada, 150 feet long, 24 feet beam, and 5½ feet depth of hold. This vessel will be taken apart and shipped to her place of destination about the middle of November. The ship *Tornado*, recently coming from sea in distress, is on the ways at WILLIAMS' yard, Greenport, for repairs.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—Mr. DAVID PETERS, tailor, formerly in the employ of Messrs. BROOKS BROTHERS, New-York, was accidentally shot in the groin at the Peck-slip Hotel, Thursday night, by the falling of a revolver from the pocket of Mr. THOMAS KERR, livery-stable keeper. Mr. KERR and the injured man were acquaintances, and the former had invited the latter to drink. As he was feeling in his pocket to pay for the drinks he accidentally knocked a pistol from an inside pocket of his vest, and, falling upon the floor, caused a cap to explode. Medical aid was promptly called, and at first the wound was necessarily considered fatal, but it was subsequently ascertained that the ball had not entered more than half an inch, and had passed round to the back of the thigh, where it was easily removed. The wounded man, last evening, was considered out of danger.

SERIOUS IF NOT FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named WM. ALLEN, employed in the molding mills at the corner of North First and Second streets, on Thursday afternoon was caught in some machinery and whirled with great force around a drum-wheel several times, by which his head and chest were so badly injured that his recovery is doubtful. The injured man resides at No. 194 Fourth-street, to which place he was taken for treatment.

Officer WILLIAMS, of the First Precinct, on Thursday evening arrested JAMES PEYTON, a native of Scotland, 18 years, and THOMAS BURNS, a native of the United States, 20 years old, as suspicious characters. Upon both of the parties was found property which was stolen on Monday night last from the house of Mr. FISHER, No. 65 Remsen-street. They were committed by Justice CORNWELL yesterday to answer.

FIRE.—At an early hour yesterday morning house No. 289 Hudson-avenue was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,000. The house was the property of CHARLES MORRISON, who lived in the upper part. The lower story was occupied by TIMOTHY DUNN as a grocery store. The loss falls about equally upon each, and both are made good by insurance.

MAYHEM.—Two men named JAMES BOWEN and MICHAEL FLYNN got into a fight Thursday night on North Third-street, near First, when the former bit the lower lip of his antagonist off. BOWEN was arrested.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—A man named GEORGE RUBERT was arrested by the Fifth Precinct Police yesterday, for entering and robbing the house of WILLIAM ENGLE, No. 12 North First-street. He was committed to answer by Justice FOX.

NEW CHURCH.—St. Andrew's Church, located on New-York-avenue, corner of Herkimer-street, will be consecrated on Sunday next. The Rector, the Rev. Mr. ADAMS, will officiate.

DEATH FROM SKINNING A RATTLE-SNAKE.—Some weeks since, Mr. STALTER, of Sloatsburgh, Rockland County, killed a large rattle-snake, which he carefully skinned. Some time afterward, he accidentally cut his thumb with the knife he had used for the purpose, when his hand and arm began to swell. The family sent for a physician, who, not being informed of the facts of the case, prescribed for the swelling, and left. Mr. STALTER daily became worse, when the physician was again sent for, but found the unfortunate man past medical aid. Before he died, his body was covered with livid spots, resembling that on the snake he had killed.

MURDERER ARRESTED.—The third person charged with being engaged in the brutal assault on Mr. ROBERT DECKER, of Hudson, at Coxsackie, and which has since resulted in the death of the latter, has been arrested. He was taken in Litchfield County, Conn., by the Sheriff of that County, and is now in the Catskill jail. This person eluded the officers by leaving the circus at Coxsackie. Thinking all inquiry as to his whereabouts had ceased, he joined the circus again. The name is WILKINSON, and he is said to be the one who inflicted the fatal wound.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The only reliable safe in the world, having again sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fire in Oskosh and Key West.

QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEAT, PRETTY, CHASTE, AMUSING.—Are the performances announced for this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum. Two excellent and laughable pieces, besides dancing, &c., &c. This is the way to make a place popular.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Go where you will, in what company you please, and you will be told that this renovating salve gives permanent relief to all cutaneous, scorbutic and eruptive affections. Manufactory, 80 Maiden lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 26.

$8,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	86⅝	10	Erie Railroad	5¼
20,000	do s60	86½	200	do	5⅜
2,000	do	86⅜	50	Hudson River R.	32¾
5,000	do b60	86⅝	100	Harlem Railroad	10
12,000	Missouri St. 6s	82¾	300	Harlem R pref.	36
6,000	do	82⅝	200	Reading R. b60	44½
10,000	Virginia 6s	93	500	do s30	44
12,000	Hud. R. R. 2d m.	93	400	do c	44
4,000	M. C. R. 8 ₱c. 1M. Snk. Fnd. Con. B.	88	200	do b60	44¼
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	88½	50	Mich. Cen. R. b60	44¼
2,000	do	88¾	100	Mich. So & N. Ia R	7
3,000	do	89	100	M. So. & N. I. G. S s10	24½
1,000	Gal & Ch. 2d M. Bd	85	50	do	24⅜
20	Merchants' Bank	108	400	do b60	24⅝
10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	92½	100	do s10	24⅜
10	do	92¼	150	do s3	24½
50	do s60	91	30	do	24⅝
100	Canton Co. b60	18	100	do s60	23
275	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	79½	50	do c	24¼
100	do	79⅜	20	do	24
50	do s30	79	10	Panama Railroad	116¼
20	Penn. Coal Co.	82¾	10	Cl. Col. & Cin. R.	93
100	N. Y. Cen. Rail'd	73¾	50	do	93½
50	do s60	73⅝	50	Gal. & Chi. R. b30	67½
100	do s3	73⅞	50	do b10	67⅜
1450	do	74	50	do b30	67¾
50	do b60	74⅛	100	do	67½
350	do b30	74	150	do b20	67½
250	do b60	74	200	do s10	67
100	do s60	73⅞	200	do	67
200	do s30	73⅞	100	do s15	67
100	do s30	73⅞	50	Clev. & Tol. R. b60	22¾
100	do s7	73⅞	100	do b30	22⅝
360	do s10	73⅞	200	do b3	22⅝
450	do s10	73⅝	100	do	22⅝
100	do s3	73⅞	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	64¾
125	do	73⅞	350	do s10	64⅝
100	do b30	73⅞	50	do b30	64⅞
50	do b10	73⅞	10	do	64⅝
			100	do s60	64¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	93	100	N. Y. Central R. s10	74
500	do	94	100	do b30	74
1,000	Mo. State 6s	82½	400	do	74
2,000	do	82⅝	500	do b60	74
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	86½	500	do b60	74⅛
1,000	Erie R. 4th m. b.	44	500	do b10	74
3,000	do	43¾	100	do s15	73⅞
3,000	Mich. S. 2d m. b.	45	100	do b3	74
20	Corn Exchange Bk.	99	100	Harlem R. pref.	38½
5	Bank of Commerce	98	100	Reading R. s60	44
200	Penn. Coal Co.	82½	1100	do	44¼
50	Cumb. Coal pref.	14¾	100	do s15	44
80	Pacific Mail S. Co.	80	100	Mich. Central R	44⅝
87	do	80¼	100	Ill. Central R. b60	68½
100	do s60	79	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	6½
70	do	80½	50	Galena & Chi. R.	67½
115	do	81	300	do b60	67⅜
50	do	81½	500	do	67⅜
100	do	81½	50	do s30	67⅜

FRIDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

The Stock Exchange dealings contine to attract much attention on the Street and from outside speculators, not only for immediate profit, but as the index to the popular confidence in the Fal trade and the future of Railway traffic at and from the West. The idea that the present well susl tained advance of ten or fifteen days, during which the leading Railway stock, which is the usua barometer of the market, has gone up from 69⅝ to 74@74⅛ ₱ cent. ex dividend, is an ordinary "Broker's rise," is pretty much given over. There is too much business doing, with a steady increase of orders, from day to day, to justify the continued iteration of this opinion, particularly as the rise decided as it has already been, has brought no additional supply of stock on the Street. The characteristics of to-day's market are, first, a reaction at the early Board of ¼@½ ₱ cent. from the extreme rates of yesterday; but with large additional purchases for the rise, cash and on time; then a recovery on the Street of nearly the whole decline, and finally a firm demand for nearly all descriptions at the Afternoon Board. The sales of New-York Central through the day were at 73¾@74@73⅞@74⅛@74, closing with sales at 74, seller 10 days. Galena opened 67¼ buyer 10 days, receded to 67 cash, and then went back to 67⅞ ₱ cent. Rock Island was but sparingly dealt in, 64¾ ₱ cent., then 64¼, and recovering to 64⅝@¾ ₱ cent. Michigan Guaranteed opened 24¼@½, and after selling down to 24, recovered to 24½ ₱ cent. Reading was steady through the day at 44@44¼, and Michigan Central 44¼@½, and firm at the close. Toledo 22½@¾ ₱ cent. In Pacific Mail shares there was considerable excitement at the Second Board and after, partly in preparation for the deliveries of stock on maturing contracts to-morrow, and partly because of the increased confidence felt by the friends of the Company in the new North Atlantic arrangement with the Collins steamers. The differences now being paid by the *Shorts* in the stock are quite large, the principal sufferer, to al appearances being Mr. VANDERBILT, who was a free seller some time since, and even up to las week, at much lower prices. That others who fol lowed his lead, under the conviction that the new arrangement of the Company will only provoke in creased opposition, after 1st October, are also making heavy losses on the Stock, is not questioned. The Panama Shares are firm at 1.16@1.16¼ ₱ cent.; not much done to-day. State Stocks, though freely sold, keep steady, the speculators for the general rise bestowing less attention upon them than on the Railway, Coal, and Steamship Shares. There was but a light business in Railway Mortgages; prices firm for Illinois Centrals, Michigan Centrals, and Eries. The general market closed firm.

In the Foreign Exchanges there was more business done on France, for the steamers to-morrow, and the Bankers and Bullion Brokers will send forward about $1,000,000 in Gold and $200 000 in Mexican Silver. The terms on Paris are 5f. 15⅝@5f. 16¼ net, at 60 days, and 5f. 11¼@5f. 12½ at sight. On London the business was done at 109⅞@110 ₱ cent. at 60 days' Bank and Bankers' bills.

In money rates we learn of no changes since yesterday. The large Banks are not going outside their regular dealers for paper, as a general remark, and we find no important additions to the Loan column of last week, though the average is a rising one. The Discount Brokers are placing December and in some instances, January bills, of strictly prime standard, at 7@7½ ₱ cent., and fair lists at 8@9 ₱ cent. Demand loans are easy to the Stock Brokers at 6 ₱ cent., with occasional deposits, on first-class collateral, at 5@5½ ₱ cent.

The Customs to-day are $129,000. Other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $23,000. Disbursements, $99,000. Balance this afternoon, $4,924,794, which varies but slightly from the balance at the opening of the week.

The telegraph this afternoon announces the death at Baltimore of Mr. GEORGE BROWN, at an advanced age. He was one of the members of the original house of ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS; the other brothers, who are all yet living, being Mr. WM. BROWN, of Liverpool, Member of Parliament; Mr. JOHN A. BROWN, of Philadelphia, and Mr. JAMES BROWN, of BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., of this City.

It is rumored this afternoon that Mr. CHAS. MORAN, President of the New-York and Erie Company, has tendered his resignation to the Board of Directors.

ERIE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION—OFFICIAL PLAN.

First Mortgage 1868. intact		$3,000,090
Second Mortgage 1859 64		4,000,000
Third Mortgage 1883		6,000,000
Fourth Mortgage 1880	$3,664,000	
Fifth Mortgage 1888	1,136,000—	$4,800,000
Total debt, all mortgage		$17,800,000
Then a Consolidated Stock, by Conversion Common Bonds and Coupons $7,980,000 at 80 ₱ cent	$6,384,000	
To be subscribed by C. Bondholders at par	638,400	
Common Stock $11,000,000 at 20 ₱ cent	2,200,000	
To be subscribed by C. Stockholders at par	220,000	
To be subscribed in Coupons by Fourth and Fifth mortgages	336,000—	$9,778,400
Total Cost Consolidated		$27,578,40

The foregoing we understand to be the substance of the recommendation which will be made to the parties in interest by the present Board of Directors at the meeting on to-morrow afternoon The money to be raised to relieve the present embarrassments of the Company amounts to $1,194,000, and is to come from the interests standing behind the early mortgages of $13,000,000, with the further understanding that the September coupon on the third mortgage, $210,000, shall be paid from the earnings of the Company at any time within one year. All other coupons after September, 1859, on the third mortgage, and after April, 1860, on the fourth, to be promptly paid at maturity. The postponement of the September coupon on the third mortgage, and the cash to be raised by a subscription to the consolidated stock at par by the common Bond and Stockholders, will give the Company $1,404,000 in means, independent of the net receipts of the Road this Fall, to pay the following:

1. Floating Debt, (4th mortgage in pledge,)	$320,000
2. All Mortgage Interest in arrear	211,000
3. September Mortgage Interest, (2d and 3d.)	350,000
4. November Mortgage Interest, (1st,)	105 000
5. October Mortgage Interest, (4th and 5th,)	168,000
Total to be provided for	$1,154,000

Of which, in cash, only	
Item No. 1, in full	$320,000
Item No. 2, in full	211,000
Item No. 3, in part	140,000
Item No. 4, in full	105,000—$776,000

The whole plan is simply a recommendation of the present Board of Directors, as the best means, in their estimation, for the relief of the embarrassments of the Company. But it is understood, we believe, that no legal proceedings, friendly or otherwise, in foreclosure of either of the junior mortgages, subject to the terms of this or any other scheme, will be attempted until after the Stockholders are afforded the opportunity of making a new Board of Management at the annual meeting in October. Under this pledge, which is nothing more than is proper, and in good taste, from an outgoing Board, who have been so unfortunate as to leave the whole concern in a Receivership, the programme will no doubt receive the deliberate consideration of all the parties in interest.

We have been requested to call attention to the notice of a meeting of the Bondholders of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, which appears in our advertising columns.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week, and since January 1:

For the week.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Entered at the Port	$2,309,570	$2,213,431	$2,811,247
Thrown on Market	2,578,793	2,412,813	2,844,527
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the Port	$74,864,580	$39,857,953	$84,918,925
Thrown on Market	72,252,685	46,551,751	84,880,187

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	3,294	$1,079,161	314	$97,640	722	$203,635
Man. of Cotton	2,512	515,475	262	74,890	139	26,034
Man. of Silk	1,336	702 382	84	24,899	54	35,674
Man. of Flax	681	165 252	130	25,803	180	22,529
Miscellaneous	353	90,755	5368	34,990	54	3,630
Total	8,176	$2,553,025	6158	$258,222	1149	$291,502
		258,222				2,553,025
Total Entered		$2,811 247	Total Marketed			$2,844,527

The Erie Troubles Imaginary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

TO THE CREDITORS.—The first plan proposed is to adopt this method: Issue the four million of bonds to fill up the present third mortgage of ten millions, (of which only six millions of the bonds have been negotiated thus far,) by exchanging them for the present fourth mortgage bonds, dollar for dollar, the holders thereof paying 10½ ₱ cent for the privilege in cash or coupons due or to mature. And the present issues of the fifth mortgage bonds to be exchanged for the fourths on the same terms proposed for the conversion of the fourths into thirds, and the balance of the bonds of the fourths (about $4,500,000) to be offered to the unsecured bondholders in exchange, dollar for dollar, on their paying for the privilege 15 ₱ cent. in cash, and agreeing to fund all coupons past due on their unsecured bonds, and that would mature on their fourth in '59, '60 and '61, in the same mortgage. And to the fifth mortgage bonds offer the balance of the unsecured bonds, on payment for the exchange, dollar for dollar, 5 ₱ cent. in cash for the privilege, and agreeing to fund all coupons past due on their unsecured bonds, and that would mature on their fifths in '59, '60, '61 and '62, in the same mortgage.

This arrangement will give additional security to the present fourths and fifths holders, and the unsecured bondholders a mortgage security, and the stockholders great relief by having funded the interest of one and a half years on $4,000,000, two and a half years on $6,000,000, and three to four years on $4,000,000, and added in ready cash about $100,000.

The present third mortgage bondholders cannot morally or legally object, as millions of dollars have been raised and expended on the Erie Road since their mortgage was recorded. And the second mortgage bondholders will not be exacting and unreasonable in demanding the payment of the principal, on having assurance for the future that the interest will be promptly paid, which will restore value to their property.

The mortgage coupons maturing in 1860 will be only on $13,000,000; and in 1861 on $17,000,000; and in 1862 on $23,000,000; and in 1863 on $28,000,000; so that up to the 1st of March, 1861 and '62, the interest payments would be light; and from the cash received from the unsecured bondholders, and with the excess of net receipts of the road, after paying interest, all classes of bondholders and stockholders will find all the floating obligations paid, and the first and second mortgage bonds selling at a premium; the third at 90, the fourth at 70, the fifth at 50, and stock at 25 ₱ cent.

The second plan or method to adopt, if the present mortgage holders of the 4ths and 5ths do not improve the chance offered them, is to sell their privileges to the unsecured bondholders, to exchange dollar for dollar by paying 25 per cent. for the 3d, the 4ths, 20 per cent., and the 5th mortgage bonds, 10 per cent. in cash.

The amount of mortgages recorded by the Erie Company are $10,000,000 in excess of bonds actually issued. And in the years 1851-52 seven millions of unsecured bonds were sold to build the road and create values, which the 3d, 4th and 5th mortgages take now as their security. It then is certainly better for all parties holding the various issues of bonds to pay promptly, prevent litigation, and restore values, which will then encourage the stockholders to look after the increased annual receipts of their road, and to economise the expenditures, and thus place the work upon a paying basis.

I am a holder of the stock and all the issues of bonds excepting the 1st and 2d mortgages; and, in my view, the present holders of the bonds under the 4th and 5th mortgages with the unsecured bondholders, can and should act with mutual good feeling in relieving the Company from its pressing embarrassments and the discredit with which all the Company's securities are now viewed by capitalists. To all parties in interest, I can be seen at my office from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., every day.

WASHINGTON MILLS,
No. 43 Exchange-place.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1859.

Real Estate....FRIDAY, Aug. 26.

No public sales to-day. At private sale Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold four lots southwest corner Seventy-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, 102 feet 2 inches on Fourth-avenue by 100 feet in depth, for $6,060.

We report the sale of three lots south side of Ninety-ninth-street, about 100 feet west of Broadway, full lots in size, at $525 per lot.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Aug. 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR active and firm; market bare of single Extra; sales 1,200 bbls. at $3 50@$3 75 for State; $4 25 for extra Illinois from new Chicago Spring Wheat; $4 50 for extra Wisconsin; $4 75@$4 87½ for extra Michigan, and Indiana, and $5@$5 37½ for double extra do. and Ohio. WHEAT active and steady; sales 14,200 bushels, 60c. for old standard Spring; 83c. for new Chicago Spring to arrive; 86c. for do. on the spot; $1 06 for red Ohio, in lots; $1 15½@$1 16 for small lots white Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and $1 13 for ordinary white Canadian. Included in the sales were 1,200 bushels choice white Michigan, to arrive, on private terms. CORN dull and drooping; sales 6,000 bushels, No. 1 Illinois, at 67½c. OATS steady; sales 3,700 bushels Wisconsin at 32c. BARLEY—54c.@55c. for new Canada. RYE quiet. *Lake Imports to-day*—10,000 bbls. Flour; 36,000 bushels Wheat; 3,000 bushels Corn; 1,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—40 bbls. Flour; 34,000 bushels Wheat; 14,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Friday, Aug. 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT—Little offering on the spot; sales small parcels white Canada at $1 36@$1 40. CORN—None in market, with a good inquiry. OATS firm, and in fair request; sales 4,000 bushels State, at 40c., weight; 3,000 bushels new State, at 38c., measure, and 2,000 bushels old Western, at 37c., measure. RYE—Sales 1,000 bushels Rye at 80c. ₱ 60 lbs., and 550 bushels at 78c. ₱ 56 lbs. WHISKY firmer; sales 95 bbls., at 27c.

CHICAGO, Friday, August 26.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet and declined 2c.@3c.; sales at 73c. CORN firm and declined 1c. OATS steady. *Receipts to-day*—3 500 bbls. Flour; 91,000 bushels Wheat; 38,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—3,900 bbls. Flour; 16,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Friday, Aug. 26—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged; demand moderate. WHEAT a shade better; sales 5,800 bush., at $1 20 for new white Michigan; and $1 10 for new red Indiana. CORN dull; sales 1,500 bush. Illinois at 71c., afloat. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. *Lake Imports*—6,900 bush. Wheat; 14,700 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—500 bbls. Flour; 4,100 bush. Wheat, 23,600 bush. Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 26.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 480 bales, at 11⅛c. for old Middling, and 12¼c. for new. The sales of the week add up 3,400 bales, and the receipts, 5,000 bales, against 4,000 bales for the same week of last year. There were no exports the past week. Receipts at this port ahead of last year, 99,500 bales; ditto, at all Southern ports, 630,000 bales. CORN dull at 90c. PROVISIONS very dull. COFFEE firm, at 12c. for prime; sales of the week, 5,000 bags; stock, 15,250 bags against 17,000 bags last year. STERLING EXCHANGE, 109¾@110¼. Drafts on New-York at sixty days, 1½ ₱ cent. discount, and at sight ⅞ ₱ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR held firmly, but prices without quotable change. WHEAT—Sales red at $1 02@$1 03. and white at $1 10@$1 15. WHISKY, 24½c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR steady; sales of Howard-street and Ohio at $5 12½ and City Mills at $5. WHEAT—Sales 10,000 bush. at unchanged prices. CORN advanced 2c.; sales of Yellow at 83c.@85c, and White at 80c.@82c. PROVISIONS firm at former rates. WHISKY steady at 28¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 26.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT unchanged. CORN active; sales, yellow, at 82c. WHISKY scarce, and selling at 27c.@28c. ₱ gallon.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 26.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania Fives, 91½; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 51½; Long Island Railroad, 10⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 40⅞.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Vanderbilt	Aug. 27	New-York	Southa'n.
North American	Aug. 27	Quebec	Liverpool
City of Baltimore	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Asia	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Sept. 1	New-York	Southa'n.
Bremen	Sept. 3	New-York	Southa'n.
Hungarian	Sept. 3	Quebec	Liverpool
America	Sept. 7	Boston	Liverpool
Indian	Sept. 10	Quebec	Liverpool
City of Wash'gton	Sept. 10	New York	Liverpool
FROM EUROPE.			
United Kingdom	Aug. 13	Glasgow	Quebec.
America	Aug. 13	Liverpool	Boston.
Etna	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
Indian	Aug. 17	Liverpool	Quebec.
Ariel	Aug. 17	Southampt'n.	New-York
City of Washing'n	Aug. 17	Liverpool	New-York
Bavaria	Aug. 18	Southampt'n.	New-York
Africa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York
Jason	Aug. 20	Galway	New-York
FOR CUBA.			
De Soto	Aug. 27	New York	Havana.
Quaker City	Sept. 10	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—The Rev. M. L. Weller, J. M. Weller, Miss M. A. Weller, Thos Walter, W. J. Cowles, W. R. Berkley, the Rev. L. W. Seely and lady, Mrs E. Everett and daughter, Mrs. W. P. Ayres, C. A. Whitamore and lady, Wm. Wurger, E. E. Hundley, E. A. Davis, R. M. Seymour, O. H. Hobson, Wm. Long, S. Stevens, A. S. Parham, John R. Patterson, W. B. Drinkard, S. T. Smith and lady, Mrs E. P. Elam, Mrs. L. Gumperts, J. Beneimans, A. L. Dibble, J. B Payne, D. E. Hancock, Mrs. S. B. Kendall, H. Kayton and lady, J. McGill and lady child and nurse, J. Van Buskirk, Dr. J. T. Darby, J. Conklin, Capt. D. E. Mayo, G. N. Seymour, E. E Seymour, C. Eastley, W. J. Bartholomew, T. Harland, M. Perkins, Otto Cornelius, T. B. Hewett C. Libbers, W. O. Taylor, R. D. Mitchell, and 14 in the steerage.

In steamship Ocean Bird, from Havana—Ramon Planas, wife and family, Teodoro Reyes, Bartolome Polan, Manuel Martines, Asencio Ortega, Fernando Hernandez, Juan Baptista Alejandro, Wm. Willmore, Sasaro Garcia, E. Star, M. D. West, S. Repuer, S. Hebbard Sabin, Isabel Hamdon, Ramon Sonibe, Salvadora Isola and child, Manuel Villanova, Nicolas Adan and 3 children, Bernabe Sanchez Adan, Manuel Anquera, Ramon de la Tarriente, George Hodgson, Iairne Caldetrey, F. Requijo, Fidel Fernandes, Edwardo Conde.

In bark Ilva, from Maracaibo—R. H. Swift, U. S. Consul at Maracaibo.

In bark Gen. Green, from Galveston—J. E. Beissner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 22 | Sun sets.... 6 44 | Moon sets.... 6 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 08 | Gov. Island. 7 57 | Hell Gate.... 9 19

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug 26.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Baltimore, Leitch, Liverpool, J. G. Dale

Ships Guy Mannering, Dollard, Mobile, R. S. Taylor; James Yea, Scott, Quebec, E. Cunard; E. Mallory, Barrett, New-Orleans, Oakley & Keating.

Barks Harvest, Hammond, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; G. W. Horton, Ulmer, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Union, Horstman, Bremen, ———.

Brigs A. Hopkins, Murray, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; M. Staples, Apalachicola, Oakley & Keating; Col. W. Coggins, Nuevitas, C. & E. J. Peters; S. Perry, Frith, Demerara, Smith, Jones & Co.; Hellas, (Prus.) Sap, Hull, Funch & Meincke.

Schooners Levi Rowe, Thomas, St. Kitts; Geo. Davis, Graham, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Cornelia, Russell, New-Bedford, master; C. T. Smyth, Westerland, Charleston, master; Eastern Light, McCulloch, Bathurst, N. B., J. S. Whitney & Co.; J. Jones, Jones, Attakapas, J. C. Slaght; Fleiades, McBurnie, St. John, P. I., Nevius & Son; Wythe, Winters, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Belle, Cubberly, Norfolk, ———.

Arrived.

Steamship Ocean Bird, (Span.) Viademonte, Havana Aug. 21, in ballast to J. M. Ceballos. Sld. in co. with bark Sico, of Boston, for Valpariso. Aug. 21, 15 miles N. E. of the Moro Castle, passed bark Albertina, Barton, hence for Havana. Aug. 23, lat. 29, lon. 79, passed bark J. M. Morales, from Havana for New-York.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Amelia, (of Warren,) Wallace, Key West 14 ds., with cotton to Metcalf & Duncan. Had light winds and squally weather the entire passage. Aug. 18, lat. 31 48, lon. 78 10, passed a full-rigged brig, bound N., with painted ports, either British or Spanish, with loss of foretopmast and head of maintopmast.

Ship New-York, Dewhurst, Liverpool July 10, with coal to Geo. Bulkley. Aug. 7, lat. 40 10, lon. 39 30, passed a ship strg. E., showing a blue signal with white letters C. M. in the centre. Aug. 15, lat. 41 49, lon. 54 30, spoke a Swedish brig, 100 ds. from Cette for New-York.

Bark Gen. Green, (of Charleston,) Atwell, Galveston 31 ds., with cotton to S. H. Oppenheim.

Bark Seneca, (of Baltimore,) ———, Buenos Ayres July 1, (56 ds.,) with hides, &c., to master.

Bark Ilva, Durie, Maracaibo Aug. 9, with coffee, hides, skins, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Seneca, (of Baltimore,) ———, Buenos Ayres July 1, (56 ds.,) with hides, &c., to master.

Brig Zenith, (of Kennebunk,) Dearing, Cienfuegos Aug. 6, with sugar and molasses to Wm. H. Rivesmith.

Brig Fannie Butler, Bartlett, Havana 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to Albert Horn—all well. Has anchored at the lower Quarantine.

Brig Humming Bird, Davis, Sagua le Grande 14 ds., with sugar to B. Blossom & Son.

Brig Chastela'n, (of Gouldsboro,) Dyer, Cienfuegos Aug. 5, with molasses to Thompson & Hunter. Sld. in co. with bark Lysander Moore, for Boston.

Schr. J. L. Bowman, Wooster, Curacoa Aug. 8, with salt, skins and wood to J. V. Onativia & Co. Aug. 18, lat. 32 27, lon. 71, experienced a violent hurricane from W. N. W., which stove bulwarks, and done other trifling damage.

Schr. Andromeda, Rowland, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. B H. Hull, Holmes, Richmond 4 ds., with to S. Parson

Schr. C. L. Vandervorst, Weeks, York River, Va., 5 ds., with ship timber.

Schr. J. M. Vance, Burdge, Charleston 7 ds., with timber to D. Kelsey. Had heavy N. E gales, split sails.

Schr. Wm. S. Copes, Seaman, Elizabeth City, N. C., 14 ds., with wheat to master.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Leduskia, Dunham, Elizabethport, with coal, for Bath.

Schr. Francis, English, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. Howard, Laraway, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to J. L. Davis

Schr. M. J. Kennedy, Nevius, Elizabeth City 20 ds., with wheat to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Francis Burrett, Collier, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. J. Tracy, Inman, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. C. H. Moller, Allen, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. John G. Ferris, Bush, Virginia 2 ds., with grain.

Schr. Amelia, Corson, Virginia 3 ds., with fruit.

Schr. J. Holmes, Mathews, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal.

SAILED—Ships Ashburton, for Antwerp; Wm. Stetson, for Mobile. Brig A. Hopkins, for Mobile.

BELOW—1 brig.

WIND—Sunrise, S.; M., S. W.; sunset, S. and light.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Aug. 26, sunset—Steamer George's Creek, from Baltimore, going up the Bay, and two brigs S. of the Highlands, bound in. Wind light S.; weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 26, sunset—Two barks and one brig S. of the Branch, bound in. No other inward bound vessels in sight. Wind light S.; weather clear.

BOSTON, Aug. 26—Arr. ship Sabine, Hendee, Calcutta; bark Rocket, Saunders, Penang.

Highland Light, Cape Cod, 10 A. M.—Passing in bark Carib, from Truxillo for Boston. 3 P. M.—Passing in bark Amy, from Charleston for do. 6 P. M.—Passing in barks Dublin, Helen Maria and Hadley.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26—Arr. brig Thomas Conner, from Cardenas.

Miscellaneous.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 25.—The bark Horace, previously reported as having put in leaky, is now on the ways, waiting instructions from owners. The estimated repairs are over $5,000. She is old, completely out of repair, and in many places rotten.—(By telegraph.)

Spoken, &c.

Amanda—bark, bound S., was signalized, no date, lat. 32, lon. 71.

Camden—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, exchanged signals with, off Waterford, Ireland, July 16.

Hugh Birchhead—bark, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, Aug. 20, lat. 31 40 N., lon. 68 53.

Western Star—ship, strg. S. W., July 26, lat. 18 32 S., lon. 34 42.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[BY THE ETNA.]

Arr. at Liverpool 11th inst., Oregon, Porter, Mobile. 12th, J. N. Cushing, Plumer, Charleston; Juventa, Young, St. John, N. B.; Lizzie Harward, Charleston.

Sld. 10th, Constitution, Thompson, New-York; Coronet, Flowers, do.; Cuba, Riuta, Trinidad. 11th, Lizzie Southard, Spail, Havana; National Guard, Gates, New-York. 10th, Robt. Cushman, Morse, Philadelphia.

Arr. at Gravesend 12th, Radiant, Hallett, Calcutta for London. Sld. Jabez Snow, Snow, Calcutta.

Arr. at Bremen 9th, Edmond, Wehman, New-Orleans.

Arr. at Bordeaux 5th, Creole, Pierce, New-Orleans. 9th, Flora Southard, Webb, New-York; Highland, Tripp, New-Orleans.

Arr. at Cette 3d, Ida Kimball, Ingraham, New-York.

Arr. at Marseilles 5th, Enterprise, Grimley, New-York.

Arr. at Gibraltar 21st, Joseph Albion, Maguire, New-Orleans. 22d, C. Wright, Plummer, New York.

Also arr. 21st ult., E. H. Yarington, Gorham, Boston, and sld. 22d for Malta.

Arr. at Malaga 13th ult., Nathaniel H. Gould, Smith, New-York.

Arr. at Tarragona 18th ult., Geo. Hopkins, Hamer, New-York.

Arr. at Alexandria 1st inst., Moneynick, Smith, Boston.

Sld. from Calcutta June 29, Osborn Howes, Crowell, Boston; 18th, T. B. Wales, Burr, do.; 2d ult., Union, Small, do.

Sld from Penang June 9, Ticonderoga, Sawyer, New-York.

Passed Anjier June 8, Bheering, Elliot, from Boston for Shanghae; Fairy, Bliss, from New-York for Hong Kong; Jane Appleton, Freeman, from Algoa Bay for do. 11th, Marseilles, Hallett, from Singapore for Boston. 18th, Mandarin, Perritt, from New-York for Shanghae. 20th, Woodville, from Foo Cho Foo for New-York. 21st, Pampero, Lester, from New-York for Hong.

Arr. at Manilla June 13, Frigate Bird, Chope, San Francisco. 10th, Starlight, do.

Sld. June 13, Empress, Lecraw, Boston. 17th, Jumna, Martin, do. 11th, Juan Fernandes, Given, do.

Sld. from Woosung June 5, John J. Hungerford, do.

Arr. at Hong Kong, June 13, Benefactor, Corning, Singapore; Eastern State, Kilborne, New York; 15th, Bankok, San Francisco. 16th, Coronet, Todd, do. 17th, Crystal Palace, Simmons, Singapore. 14th, Dirigo, Atwood, Foo choo-foo. 7th, Gildersleeve, Johnson, Singapore. 11th, N. B. Palmer, Fristee, New-York. 16th, Nymph, Price, Foo chow. 6th, Stag Hound, Bankok.

Sld. June 8th, Bell Rock, Harrison, Shanghai 20th, Competitor, Hildreth, East Coast. 9th, Jacob Bell, Low, Foochoo. 17th, Mammeluke, Pike, Manilla. 20th, Mastiff, Johnson, San Francisco. 16th, W. J. Morris, Jackson, Manilla.

At do. June 23, Asterion, Benefactor, Black Warrior, Comet, Crystal Palace, Dirigo, Eastern State, Electric Spark, Fearless, Judith, Maryland, Mary Whittridge, Nestorian, Norway, N B. Palmer, Nymph, Panama, Penguin, Race Hound, Sea Nymph, Stag Hound Western Continent, Witchcraft.

Sld. from Swatow June 4, Norwood, San Francisco.

Arr at Shanghae, June 1, Currituck, Knowles, New-York, Nov. 3.

Foreign Ports.

At Maracaibo, Aug. 9, schr. Emma Chase, for New-York. The schr. Planet Mars, for New-York, sailed 4 ds. previously.

At Buenos Ayres, July 1, ship Margaret Eliza, hence, arr. June 28, and others before reported.

At Curacoa, Aug. 8, bark Eagle, for New-York in 2 ds